The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII. LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1871. NEW SERIES NO. 1,141.

THE ELECTIONS.

Unusually Full Returns from the Different States.

New York Probably Republican by 20,000 Majority.

New Jersey Reclaimed by the Democrats.

Wisconsin in Doubt.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—All public interest here has centered to-day in the November elections. Even the Cabinet session was brief and devoted principally to routine matters.

THE MORMONS.

It has transpired that there will be no abatement in the policy to be pursued toward the Mormons. The President stated to-day that he should not interfere in any way with the authorities in Utah.

NEW YORK.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 9 A. M.—The city is very quiet. Many business houses and all the dram-shops are closed. No business will be done at any of the Exchanges or in Wall street to-day.

O'CONOR'S OPINION.

Charles O'Conor delivered an opinion that each person whom any candidate may designate to be present at the canvass should be assigned by the inspector to a place, enabling him to see all the acts of the inspectors making the canvass. Hundreds of young men have been designated for this duty throughout the city, and if protected in their rights will secure a fair balloting and count.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

prevailed yesterday at the headquarters of the Committee on Elections of the citizens' committee of seventy. Many thousands of ballots were distributed to the various Assembly Districts.

REPEATERS.

Positive verification of large numbers of repeaters who were to operate to-day was brought in, and a number of warrants procured for the arrest of the parties implicated.

COUNTERFEIT TICKET.

A counterfeit Reform ticket, posters and other election documents, were also brought in, and measures taken to destroy their effect.

TROUBLE ANTICIPATED.

The Tribune says if to-day passes without serious troubles in certain parts of the city, those who are best able to judge of such affairs will be very much mistaken. All indications go to show that there will be serious outbreaks in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first wards. In the Twentieth ward there are also indications of trouble, especially in the river districts, west of Ninth avenue. Elsewhere danger is not so threatening, though there may be outbreaks in the Sixth ward between the Dowling and Brennan factions.

THOMAS C. FIELDS,

for whom a warrant was issued yesterday, had not been arrested at a late hour last night. It is rumored that the officers were unable to find him. He was seen at his office after the order was issued, but subsequently left the city.

RAILROAD MEETING.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad of New York, at their office in Nassau street, to take into consideration the agreement made by the directors of the company for the consolidation of the interests of the company with those of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad of Pennsylvania. There was a full attendance of stockholders, over 90 per cent. of the stock being represented. The vote for consolidation was unanimous.

EX-GOVERNOR M'CORMICK, OF ARIZONA.

Ex-Gov. McCormick, of Arizona, in an interview relative to Indian affairs, repeats that the Indians there continue to be treacherous, and, so long as they are fed on their reservations, will continue to be sources of great trouble. He advocates the presence of a good force of troops, who will be ready for aggressive movements and for the prompt punishment of infractions of the laws as the only means of securing peace with them.

11:30 A. M.—BALLOT-STUFFING.

In the eighth election district, First ward, Inspector Michael J. Cullen was discovered early this morning in the act of stuffing ballots into the ballot-box. A citizen saw the proceeding, and called the attention of the police to it, but the latter turned their backs purposely, thus endeavoring to shield the Inspector from public view.

TWO ARRESTS.

The citizens immediately made complaint to Judge Hogan, who promptly issued a warrant for the arrest of Cullen. Judge Hogan shortly after ordered the arrest of Election Inspector James Burns, of the seventh district, in the same ward, charged with throwing ballots on the floor, instead of putting them in the boxes.

ROSSA AGAINST TWEED.

At this hour the Tammany ticket in the Sixth ward seems to be ahead; but in the Seventh ward O'Donovan Rossa is polling a heavy vote against Tweed.

1 P. M.—ALL QUIET.

Down town everything is very quiet in all business circles, many stores being completely closed, while many more are now closing. There are as yet no reports of any disturbance in the up-town wards.

All is quiet in the Sixth (Tweed's) ward, where a very full vote is being thrown, Tweed being ahead.

LEDWITH GIVEN THE GO-BY.

Barret, for Supreme Court Judge, is receiving many Tammany votes, the Tammanyites apparently having given Ledwith the go-by. There are two Assembly districts in the Sixth ward, in one of which the Tammanyite candidate is ahead. In the other the reformer beats the Tammanyite at present.

JERSEY CITY AND HOBOKEN.

The elections in Jersey City and Hoboken are proceeding quietly. A very large vote will be polled. Several arrests for false voting have been made.

SHOCKINGLY BEATEN.

A man having voted for Rossa in the Sixth ward, was shockingly beaten on Center street, under the eyes of the police, by Tweed roughs. No arrests.

REPEATERS ARRESTED.

One repeater in the Ninth ward, and one in the Twentieth ward, have been arrested.

MILITIA ON DUTY.

Four militia regiments are on duty at their armories and are engaged in drilling.

A BALLOT-STUFFER.

In the Fifteenth ward, Inspector Coffee was detected stuffing Tammany ballots into the box. He was promptly arrested. Another inspector was appointed by the Mayor.

BETS—PROGRESS OF THE VOTING.

Odds are offered that Barret will defeat Ledwith by twenty thousand.

Tweed is polling an immense vote in the Third ward.

In the Twenty-first ward the vote is very heavy for O'Brien for Senator, he polling five votes to one for Bradley.

Samuel J. Tilden, for the Assembly, is far ahead of Grade, the Tammany candidate.

In this ward two women offered votes, but were rejected, and at another booth in the same ward another woman was also rejected.

UP-TOWN ARRESTS.

Six arrests only have been made up town for illegal voting.

THE STATE TICKET,

throughout the city, is reported to be going Democratic by a heavy majority. Ledwith is running more feebly every hour in Brooklyn. The vote is very heavy. No trouble over there.

THE CITY.

Powell, Democrat, is probably elected Mayor, the German vote for Kalbfleish being mostly at the expense of the Republican party, of which Booth is the candidate.

A ROUGH LOCKED UP.

John Sanders, a notorious rough, was locked up for persuading an unsophisticated German to vote under the name of another man.

Vote distributors, as a general thing, seem to be well supplied with money.

AFTER A NOTABLE.

Warrants are out for the arrest of the notorious Jim Irving, charged with violation of the election law. He is a candidate for the Assembly.

MORE ARRESTS.

Alderman O'Neil was arrested last night for inducing a man to register falsely. He was bailed to-day in twenty thousand dollars.

Additional arrests for illegal voting are reported.

3 P. M.—GOOD ORDER PREVAILING.

The day is remarkably pleasant and very favorable for the polling of a full vote.

Large crowds are assembled at the polling places, but no disturbances have as yet been reported.

THE TAMMANY ROUGHS.

In the down-town wards the Tammany ruffians were early at the polls, and numerous instances are reported where votes were cast by them in the names of other persons. The owners of those names were thus cheated out of their votes.

RUMORS.

All sorts of rumors are in circulation concerning negotiations between the members of the Tammany and anti-Tammany parties. It is stated that some of the reform candidates for the Legislature have thrown some names of the regular ticket, with a view of securing Tammany votes in their behalf.

THE REFORMERS.

Members of the Committee of Seventy think the reform ticket will be elected by a large majority. It is said that many distributors of reform tickets have not acted in good faith, as in many places no Democratic tickets could be obtained, and in other places no Republican tickets are to be had.

SWEENY'S RESIGNATION.

Peter B. Sweeny has tendered his resignation of the office of Commissioner of Public Parks. His letter is dated November 1st, but was not given for publication until this afternoon.

ELECTION NEWS.

Additional election rumors report the probable defeat of Ledwith, and election of O'Brien.

Arrests continue to be made.

DANGEROUSLY STABBED.

United States Marshal Dawley was stabbed dangerously last night while attempting to arrest a Tammany inspector.

FIELDS SURRENDERS HIMSELF.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—8 P. M.—Fields presented himself to the sheriff late last night, accompanied by his bondsmen. To-morrow, however, the form of an arrest will be gone through with, and bail for $100,000 given.

FROM THE INTERIOR.

Returns from a few scattered towns in the interior indicate uniform Republican gains, and that the Republicans have carried the State by a decisive majority.

A WOMAN VOTE.

A woman named Margaret Muller presented herself at a polling booth on Greenwich street to-day. The inspectors took her vote, and she went on her way rejoicing amid the cheers of the crowd.

SWEENY'S LETTER TO HALL.

In Sweeny's letter to Mayor Hall he states that his resignation is in accordance with his intention expressed several weeks ago to retire from public life at the termination of this election. He did not feel at liberty to resign earlier. His duty to the party impelled him to continue his labors for its success. "I have explained to you personally," he says, "the reasons which have prompted this action. These reasons are of an overruling character, but I do not propose at this time to give them public. The position I have held in the department of parks, although responsible in character, and attended with no pecuniary compensation, has, nevertheless, been exceedingly agreeable to me in the opportunity it has afforded me to advance important public improvements, and in the pleasant official relations which I have enjoyed. I sever my connection with the department with regret. I have felt an ardent interest in the improvement of the city parks, and I desired to continue my co-operation for their development under the new plans until their completion. They are now practically finished."

By request, his resignation was not made public until to-day.

COMPARISONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7, 8 P. M.—Twenty-three towns in various parts of the interior of the State show a Republican gain of 1,300 over the vote of 1869, when Nelson, Democrat, had 20,241 majority for Secretary of State. If this ratio is carried out, the State would go Republican by 50,000.

PROBABILITIES.

Nov. 7, 9 P. M.—Fifty-six towns show a Republican gain of 2,980 over the vote of '69. In the city of Watertown the Republicans gain 107, and in Canandaigua 98.

Jarvis Lord, Democrat, is probably re-elected Senator in the Twenty-eighth or Monroe district.

THE INTERIOR.

10 P. M.—From the complexion of returns received from the interior of the State, it would seem that the Republicans have elected twenty of the thirty-two Senators, and that they will have a majority in the Assembly.

Outside of the city the only Democratic Senators believed to be elected are Tracey, of the Thirteenth district; Haidenburg, of the Fourteenth; Lord, of the Twenty-eighth (Rochester) district, and Fargo, of the Thirty-first.

CITY RETURNS.

10:30 P. M.—The election returns from the city come in very slowly.

In the Fourth District, Tweed was re-elected Senator by an estimated majority of 12,000.

In the Fifth District, Norton, Tammany, was re-elected Senator by a large majority.

Waltman, Tammany, was elected to the Senate from the Sixth District.

O'Brien, the candidate of the Reform Democrats, Custom-house Republicans, and Committee of Seventy, was elected to the Senate by an estimated majority of from 3,000 to 5,000.

Genet, Tammany, was elected to the Senate in the Eighth District.

Of twenty-one candidates for the Assembly, the returns indicate that there are thirteen Tammanyites elected. It is believed that Horatio Seymour and Samuel J. Tilden have been chosen for the Assembly. Also, Twombly and Geil, Reformers.

The Tammany Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen are supposed re-elected.

The Sixth ward gives the Democratic State ticket 3,395 majority, and yet gives Barrett 3,044 over Ledwith, Spencer and Jones. Tammany has re-elected the Superior Court Judges.

MORE GENERAL CITY RETURNS.

The Democratic majority in the city is estimated at 30,000. In the lower wards of the city the Democrats hold their own, but in the upper part their losses are considerable.

Ledwith was generally abandoned by Tammany. He is badly beaten. In one district Barrett has 499 and Ledwith none.

BROOKLYN.

The Democratic majority in Brooklyn is estimated at 5,000. Nearly the whole of the Democratic city and county ticket were chosen in Brooklyn. Powell, Democrat, was chosen Mayor by a small majority over Booth, Republican, Kalbfleisch, the irregular Democrat, running far behind.

GAINS.

The Republican gains are: Poughkeepsie, 700; Yonkers, 634; Flushing, 158; Rome, 35; and among the Democratic gains are: Hornellsville, 104, and Binghamton, 41.

Oswego county elects three Republican Assemblymen.

Three Republican Assemblymen and six Democrats are probably chosen. Republican gain of two.

PROMISCUOUS RETURNS.

Tioga county gives 850 Republican majority.

In this city the Fourth ward gives 3,088 majority for the Democratic State ticket, but gives 3,183 against Ledwith.

One hundred and forty-two towns give 7,642 Republican gain. Their majority in the State can hardly go below 35,000.

Townsend Koch, Democrat, is chosen Senator in the First district.

Pierce and Murphy, Democrats, are re-elected in Kings county.

MIDNIGHT RETURNS.

Returns to midnight indicate clearly that King's county has gone Democratic by several thousand majority for the State ticket.

In Brooklyn, Powell, the regular Democratic candidate for Mayor, is certainly elected.

The Democrats elect their Assemblymen in the Third, Fourth and Ninth districts.

Thirteenth ward—1,814 majority for Democratic State ticket, 131 for Ledwith, and 1,267 for Shandley.

The Seventh ward gives 4,629 majority for the Democratic State ticket, nearly 4,000 for Ledwith, and nearly 5,000 for Shandley, over Sigel for Register.

First ward—1,840 majority for the Democratic State ticket, 146 for Ledwith, and 1,290 for Shandley.

Third ward—264 for the Democratic State ticket, 183 against Ledwith, and 4 for Sigel.

Fourteenth ward—1,681 for the Democratic State ticket, 880 for Ledwith, and 770 for Shandley.

Eleventh ward—2,344 for the Democratic State ticket, 293 against Ledwith, and 1,172 for Sigel.

The foregoing are given as a sample of splitting tickets.

Chemung county gives 243 Democratic majority.

Rockland county gives a Democratic majority of 277, Yates 500, Seneca 500, Schoharie 141.

Republican majorities — Schuyler 500, Dutchess 1,200, Oswego 2,115, Erie 1,000.

Bradley, Democrat, is elected Senator in the Twenty-seventh district.

Lewis, Republican, is chosen in the Thirty-first district over Wm. G. Fargo.

CITY.

Eighth ward—Democratic State ticket 1,678 majority, and Barrett 46 over Ledwith, and Shandley 37 over Sigel.

Tenth ward—490 majority for Democratic State ticket, 2,491 for Barrett and 2,297 for Sigel.

Ninth ward—2,306 majority for Republican State ticket, 4,309 for Barrett and 4,169 for Sigel.

LATER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1:45 A. M.—Three hundred towns give a Republican gain of 13,300.

Robertson, Rep., is elected to the Senate from West Chester county by 5,000. The county elects three Republican Assemblymen, including J. W. Husted, by 1,700.

Onondaga elects Republican Assemblymen and Republican Senator.

The city of Auburn gives 824 Republican majority.

Reform Democratic Assemblymen were chosen from Troy.

Oneida county elects three Republicans and one Democrat to the Assembly and gives 400 Republican majority.

Chenango, 1,500 Republican majority.

Rochester city, 142 Democratic majority.

Fifth ward, New York—1,084 majority for the Democratic State ticket, 1,127 for Barrett, and 878 for Sigel.

Fifteenth ward—1,339 for Democratic State ticket, 2,758 for Barrett, and 2,461 for Sigel.

Nineteenth ward—977 for Democratic State ticket, 3,296 for Barrett, ane 3,398 for Sigel.

Orleans county gives the Republicans 1,330 majority.

Dutchess—3,267 Republican majority.

Palmer, Republican Senator in the Eleventh district, has 7,000 majority.

REMARKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Perhaps no election heretofore occurring in this city excited so much interest as that of to-day. Everywhere it was apparent that important issues were at stake. Men who had not been at the polls in many years were active throughout to-day, at work canvassing. Order generally prevailed, the disturbances occurring being confined to the lower portions of the city, in Tweed's district. Rowdies in these parts were very violent, and committed outrages on peaceable citizens with impunity.

ROSSA ATTACKED.

Rossa, Tweed's opponent, was attacked in one of these districts by a set of ruffians, who previously had smashed a box containing notes for Rossa and scattered the ballots.

Generally in this district repeaters and thieves were in the ascendency, and by intimidation deterred many respectable men from voting the reform ticket. On the whole, however, there was great rejoicing at the success which has been achieved in the interest of honest government.

THE TRIBUNE

of to-morrow thinks that the result is a rebuke to the robbers of the city; and if the victory is not complete, it is owing to the weakness of Republican candidates. The verdict means that speculators and plunderers, whether of high or low degree, whether of this party or that, shall be exposed and prosecuted, and subjected to a condign punishment.

CHALLENGED.

Rossa in the afternoon was challenged, but swore in his vote. He was arrested and taken to a station-house, but was subsequently discharged.

The Sixteenth ward gives 976 majority for the Democratic State ticket, 2,960 for Barrett and 3,020 for Sigel. Sigel is surely elected. Sixteen wards give him 40,499 votes to 36,997 for Shandley. The Twelfth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second, to be heard from, are likely to increase his majority to 10,000 or 15,000.

Ulster county—400 Republican.

Niagara county—800 Republican.

Twelfth ward, city—1,943 majority for Democratic State ticket, 14 for Barrett, and 194 for Sigel.

Immense crowds were assembled until long after midnight in various places of the city, awaiting the coming of returns. At the barrooms

ROWS WERE NUMEROUS,

and the number of arrests usual at election times were reported. A large number of Tammany repeaters are in custody, and will be prosecuted at once.

THE GERMAN ELEMENT

worked hard in the interest of Sigel, who leads largely in German votes.

LEDWITH SACRIFICED.

The trick of Tammany in sacrificing Ledwith caused much comment, but was not unexpected.

ROW IN BROOKLYN.

In the Fifth ward in Brooklyn, this afternoon, a party of roughs entered the liquor store of John Devlin and commenced to hurl bottles in every direction. The brothers Devlin, attempting to defend themselves, fired two shots at them, and dangerously wounded one of the number in the jaw.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—3 A. M.—The vote in the Senatorial district gives Tweed 19,148, and Rossa 6,335.

Albany county gives 1,200 Democratic majority. It is believed that Tracey, Democratic candidate for Senator, is defeated in that district, which increases the number of Republican members in the Assembly to twenty-one.

In New York City Tammany carries, as known, only six Assemblymen. The Republicans and Reform Democrats elect Twombly, Geib, Pell, Haight, Hawkins, Mackay, Foley, Houghton, Paige, Tilden and Moulton. The result in other districts, including the Field-Seymour district, is yet in doubt.

The Tribune estimates that there will be a good Republican majority in both Houses of Legislature and that the city has gone Democratic by about 35,000 majority.

Tammany is beaten in the Sixth Senatorial District. The vote stands: Weissman 10,132; Waltman, Tammany, 8,586; Nachtman, 4,074.

Seventeenth ward—Democratic majority on State ticket, 572; Barrett's maj., 6,876; Sigel's maj., 5,853. Twenty-first ward—Democratic myjority State ticket, 2,593; Barrett's maj., 6,361; Sigel's maj., 5,821.

In the Fifth Senatorial district Erastus C. Benedict is elected, receiving 16,060 votes to 8,994 for Mike Norton.

Eighteenth Ward—Democratic majority for State ticket 2,760; Barrett's majority 4,089; Sigel's 3,957.

Twenty-second Ward—Majority for Democratic State ticket 830; Barrett's majority 3,298; Sigel's 3,498.

The result in the Seventh Senatorial district is: O'Brien 15,681; Bradley 3,375; Pullman 2,046.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 4 A. M.—Eighth Senatorial district—Genet, Tammany, is beaten by Daniel F. Tiemann by about 6,700 majority.

Twentieth ward—Democratic majority for the State ticket 2,476; Barrett's majority 2,953; Sigel's 259.

Total majority for the State ticket in the city, 27,087. Sigel's majority, 25,645.

4:15 A. M.—The Tammany majority in 1869 was 42,429. The total vote this year is the largest ever cast (for about 136,000) except the Presidential election of 1868.

The State is unquestionably Republican by 35,000 to 40,000.

The Senate stands 26 Rebublicans and Reform Democrats to 6 Tammany Democrats. The Assembly is two-thirds Republican and Reform.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, WIS., Nov. 7.—The weather being fine, a very large vote was polled in the State. Partial returns from various sections indicate the election of Washburne for Governor, and a Republican majority in the Legislature. In this city Doolittle's majority is 113, a Democratic loss. Bates, Republican candidate for State Treasurer, has a majority of 36.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Nov. 7.—Kenosha city—Washburne, Rep., 54 majority. Republican gain over 1869 of 29.

Mount Pleasant, Racine county—Washburne, 80 majority, a Republican loss of 5.

Caledonia, Racine county—Washburne, 43. Republican gain of 24.

Kilbourn city, Wis.—Washburne, 93.

Berlin city, Wis.—Washburne, 292 majority.

Wyocena, Columbia county—Washburne, 53. Republican loss of 25.

Doylestown—Washburne, 66.

Arlington, Columbia county—Washburne, 23. Republican loss of 9.

Ft. Winnebago, Columbia county—Doolittle's majority, 38. Democratic gain of 28.

Portage, Columbia county—Doolittle 230; Democratic gain of 139.

Oak Grove, Juneau county—Doolittle 27.

Hubbard, Dodge county—Doolittle 214; Democratic gain of 26.

Randolph, Columbia county—Washburne's majority 69; Republican loss of 6.

Racine City—Washburne 88 majority; Republican loss of 81.

Burlington, Racine county—Doolittle 170 majority; Democratic loss of 3.

Spring Green, Sauk county—Washburne 58 majority; Republican loss of 27.

Republican, Dodge county—Doolittle 50; Democratic gain of 11.

Fox Lake, Dodge county—Doolittle, 310. Republican loss of 35.

Trenton, Dodge county—Washburne 64, Republican loss of 18.

Watertown—Doolittle 557 majority. Democratic gain of 32.

City of Beaver Dam—Doolittle 41. Loss in town of 10, and Democratic loss of 83 in Beaver Dam.

Milton Junction, Rock county—Washburne 100. Republican gain of 12.

Palmyra, Jefferson county—Washburne 168 majority. Republican loss of 29.

Cross Plains, Dane county—Doolittle 183. Democratic gain of 38.

Arena, Iowa county—Doolittle 29.

Genessee—Washburne 11. Republican gain of 13.

Sheboygan City—Doolittle 118.

Boscabel, Grant county—Washburne 125 majority.

Waukesha—Washburne 76 majority. Republican gain of 76. Was a tie vote in 1869.

Prescott, Pierce county—Washburne 73 majority.

Black Earth, Dane county—Washburne 87.

Town of Berry, Dane county—Doolittle 176.

Avoca, Iowa county—Doolittle 43 majority.

Stoughton, Dane county—Washburne 47.

Hartford, Washington county—Doolittle 126 majority.

Granville, Milwaukee county—Doolittle 99 majority.

City and town of Ripon, Fondulac county—Washburne 118 majority. Republican gain of 96.

Merrimack, Jack county—Washburne 55.

Plymouth, Rock county—Washburne 46. Republican gain of 2.

Baraboo, Sauk county—Washburne, 100; Republican loss of 13.

Vienna, Dane county—Washburne, 72; Republican gain of 2.

Port Washington, Ozark county—Doolittle, 202; Republican loss of 50.

Madison City—Doolittle, 118; Democratic gain of 4.

Blooming Grove, Dane county—Doolittle, 49; Democratic gains.

Schlisungerville, Washington county—Doolittle, 55; Democratic gain of 3.

Clinton, Rock county—Washburne, 153; Republican gain of 24.

Monroe, Greene county—Washburne, 124 majority; Republican loss of 132.

Oskosh, Winnibago county—Washburne, 132; Republican loss of 58.

Fond du Lac city and town—Washburne, 147 majority; Republican loss of 7.

Oakfield, Fond du Lac county—Washburne 156. Gain of 20.

Brodhead, Greene county—Republican majority 115.

Milton, Hoek county—Washburne 190. Republican gain of 23.

Decatur, Greene county—Washburne 124. Republican loss of 55.

Janesville city—Washburne 156. Republican loss of 168.

Koshkanong, Jefferson county—Washburne 142. Republican loss of 27.

Metomen, Fond du Lac county—Washburne 130. Republican gain of 37.

Whitewater, Walworth county—Washburne 237. Republican gain of 6.

Palmyra, Jefferson county—Washburne 168. Republican loss of 89.

Two Rivers, Manitowoc county—Doolittle, 154. Democratic loss of 46.

Manitowoc town and city gives Washburne 131 majority. Republican loss of 4.

Brookfield, Waukesha county—Doolittle, 122 majority. Democratic loss of 15.

Greenfield, LaCrosse county—Washburne, 15. Republican gain of 54.

City of LaCrosse—Washburne, 13—Republican loss of 94.

Wausaka, Crawford county—Doolittle, 11.

Columbus, Columbia county—Washburne, 118. Republican gain of 33.

Watertown, Grant county—Washburne, 20. Republican loss of 5.

New Lisbon, Juneau county—Washburne, 92. Republican gain of 5.

Town of Muscoda, Grant county—Doolittle, 24 majority. Democratic gain of 32.

Fulton, Rock county—Washburne, 73. Republican gain of 36.

Eagle, Waukesha county—Doolittle's majority 10. Democratic loss of 26.

Mazomanie, Dane county—Washburne, 105. Republican gain of 96.

Oconomowoc, Waukesha county—Doolittle, 5. Republican loss of 9.

Town of Burnes—Washburne, 93. Republican gain of 8.

Fall River—Washburne, 81.

Pewaukee, Waukesha county—Washburne 29. Republican gain of 31.

Manston, Juneau county—Washburne 65. Republican gain of 13.

Town of Leman Wier, Juneau county—Washburne 43. Republican gain of 6.

Middletown, Dane county—Doolittle 46. Democratic gain of 73.

Otsego, Columbia county—Washburne 66. Republican loss of 117.

City of Milwaukee—Doolittle 1,390 majority

Town of Dane, Dane county—Washburne 13. Republican gain of 10.

West Eau Claire—Washburne 108; Republican gain of 21.

Menominee, Dane county—Washburne 245 majority. Republican loss of 80.

Town of Eau Claire—Washburne 105. majority. Republican gain of 40.

Town of Washington, Eau Claire county—Washburne 45. Republican loss of 11.

Cedarburg, Washington county—Doolittle 248. Democratic loss of 5.

Town of Waupan, Fond du Lac county—Washburne 113. Republican gain of 5.

Lake, Milwaukee county—Doolittle 36. Republican gain of 38.

Town of Oak Creek, Milwaukee county—Doolittle 29. Democratic gain of 23.

Town of Dunn, Dunn county—Washburne 311 majority. Republican loss of 15.

THANKSGIVING.

Governor Fairchild has issued a proclamation recommending the observance of Thursday, 30th inst., as a day of public thanksgiving, prayer and praise, in which he says that "another year of plenty and general health and prosperity has been vouchsafed to the people of this State, which we should thankfully recognize; and although a widespread conflagration in the northwestern portion of the State has desolated many households and brought mourning to many families, and stripped thousands of our fellow-citizens of nearly all their worldly wealth, yet these sufferers have found millions of hearts throughout the whole land extended to them in most earnest sympathy, and millions of hands to relieve their wants by liberal gifts. For God's loving kindness during the year soon to close and for this outpouring of Christian benevolence and charity to our afflicted fellow-citizens, we should accord to the pious usages of our fathers, and publicly thank Him who moved the hearts of men to such generous deeds."

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7, 12:30 P. M.—Of some fifty insurance companies that have suspended several are offering to compromise with their policy-holders on terms that are not generally regarded as at all satisfactory to the latter. The Merchants', of Hartford, offers thirty cents on the dollar. The Connecticut, of Hartford, offers thirty down and five cents additional in ninety days. The North American, of Hartford, offers twenty-five cents. The Manhattan, of New York, offers thirty-five to forty cents. The Astor, of New York, compromised with the policy-holders at thirty cents, and gave them a sight draft on New York, on which payment was refused. The Security, of New York, seems to do nothing but make ambiguous statements as to the future. They apparently, though not positively, estimate that fifty cents on the dollar will be satisfactory to themselves. Its policy-holders being cognizant of its previous standing, as published, feel dissatisfied with the offer of fifty cents, and will not generally, it is understood, accept it.

THE ELECTION.

The election in this city is proceeding quietly. A fair vote will be polled. At this hour (12:30), the indications are that the Union Fire-proof ticket will be elected by a large majority.

LATEST ELECTION NEWS.

Returns from thirty-nine out of eighty-one precincts in the city give Medill 9,218, and Holden 1,856. Medill's majority, it is thought, will reach 15,000. Probably the fire-proof candidates for Aldermen are elected in nineteen out of the twenty wards.

CAIRO.

CAIRO, Nov. 7.—Cairo gives a Democratic majority on the whole ticket. Hayes, eighty-one majority. Bowman, Dem., for Senator, forty-four majority. Martin, Dem., County Treasurer, forty-two majority. Heley, Dem., Surveyor, sixty majority.

LATEST.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8—12:30 A. M.—Returns from about two-thirds of the precincts of this city give Medill and his associates on the Union fire-proof ticket, 9,000 majority. The returns from the remainder of the precincts will carry up his majority to 12,000.

Seventeen, if not eighteen out of twenty candidates for Aldermen on the same ticket are elected. The county ticket of the same party is elected by fully as large a majority.

Beveredge, Republican candidate for Congressman at large, is elected by probably 25,000 to 30,000 majority.

Henry Snapp, Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth district to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Benton C. Cook, is elected by 4,000 majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 7, 1 P. M.—The State election to-day is unusually free from public demonstrations, but quite a full vote is being thrown. The vote in Boston at noon footed up: Washburn, Republican, 13,075; Adams, Democrat, 1,916; Chamberlin, Labor Reform, 65; Pittman, Prohibition, 341. A few returns from other places at noon indicate that the Republicans hold their own in the State.

COMPARATIVE VOTE.

Boston gives Washburn about 1,000 plurality. Last year Claflin lacked nearly 800 of a plurality in the city.

Sixty-three towns, including Boston, foot up: Washburn, 24,923; Adams, 15,833; Chamberlain, 1,584; Pittman, 2,375; Washburn's majority, 5,136. Adams, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was defeated in Quincy for Representative.

10 P. M.—INTERIOR RETURNS.

Returns from 177 cities and towns give Washburn, in round numbers, 51,000 votes, Adams 31,000, and Chamberlain and Pitman about 5,000 each. Washburn's plurality will exceed Claflin's of last year, which was a little less than 9,000.

The Legislature will be largely Republican.

Charles Hale, late Consul General in Egypt, is elected Senator over Wm D. Park, Democrat.

The anti-annexationists have carried Charlestown.

Boston, with the exception of the Fifth ward, gives Washburn 8,146, Adams 7,112, Chamberlin 249, and Pitman 787. Last year, including the Fifth ward, the vote stood—Claflin 10,051, Adams 9,735, Phillips 1,949, scattering 12.

Whole returns from several principal towns indicate the general result in the State. The vote was unusually small.

But little popular interest is manifested in this city to-night in regard to returns.

BOSTON, Nov. 8, 2 A. M.—Washburn, Republican, is elected Governor over Adams by 25,000 plurality, with 56 towns to hear from.

The Republicans will have a large majority in both branches of the Legislature. The House will stand Republican 176, Opposition 64.

In Boston the Republicans make handsome gains. The Prohibition Labor Reform vote has fallen off about one-half from last year, though some Prohibitionists voted for Washburn.

The vote in 248 towns stands as follows: Washburn, Republican, 69,063; Adams, Democrat, 44,709; Chamberlain, Labor Reform, 5,098; Pitmam, Prohibitory, 5,910.

KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 7.—Returns from various wards in the city, Fort Leavenworth precinct, Tonganoke, and Delaware township, foreshadow a complete Republican victory. Average Republican majority about 300. The Democrats carried the county last year by a small majority. The indications are that the Republican tickets in the entire State have increased majorities.

SUICIDE.

A young man named Stricker, a 'bus agent on the Kansas Pacific railroad, between here and Lawrence, committed suicide last night. His father was kindly remonstrating against his dissipation, and remarked that he would rather follow his son to his grave than see him a drunkard. The young man replied, "Here goes, father," and instantly put a pistol to his head and discharged it.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, N. Y., Nov. 7.—Newark City complete gives Parker, Democrat, 828 majority, being a Democratic gain of over 2,000 over the charter election of last month.

Returns from East Jersey favor Parker's prospects. Nothing decisive has yet been heard from South Jersey.

AN OFFICER WOUNDED.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 7.—An officer was dangerously shot by a supposed Philadelphia repeater, this evening, while conveying him to the station-house. The prisoner made his escape during the confusion.

TRENTON.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 7.—Parker is probably elected Governor by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority. Both branches of the Legislature will be Republican.

IOWA.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA., Nov. 7.—A man named Nicholas Wagner, a German, was found dead in the woods east of this city yesterday, with a shot gun tied to a tree, and with a string tied to the trigger. There were found with the remains $100 in money, with several notes found on his person. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide. Deceased has relations living in Joliet, Ill. Wagner had been missing since September 17th.

LABORERS IN LUCK.

Yesterday, as laborers were at work cutting a new road through the hill and hollow known as Hang Hollow, they excavated a sack containing $12,000 in gold and silver. The money was hidden there eighteen years ago by a man named Muir, who murdered a comrade (a Californian) in this city. Muir was captured and hung by a mob of Californians. He said he had hid the money under a stump in this hollow, but refused to tell where. Many have hunted for this secreted treasure, but in vain. The laborers shared the booty equally.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Nov. 7.—Returns from the State come in slowly. The election passed off generally very quietly.

Returns so far as received from 57 towns and cities give Austin, Rep., a majority of 1,000.

The returns from the city of St. Paul are not yet counted.

A great deal of scratching was done for Governor and Secretary of State.

St. Cloud City polls a vote of 556, Austin getting but 79 votes.

Duluth gives Austin 350 majority.

No returns are yet in from the southern part of the State.

LATER.

Returns are in from 78 towns and cities, giving Austin 3,123, and Young 1,695.

Austin's majority so far, 1,428.

The Ramsey county and St. Paul vote is not counted, but will probably reduce the above majority considerably.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 7.—The election to-day passed off quietly. At least three hundred persons were denied the right to vote because their names did not appear on the registry books in the wards where they applied to vote. No official returns yet received. In accordance with the tally of those appointed by the Brooks men to take down the names of those who voted and how, the Brooks ticket, so-called, in opposition to the Senator Clayton party, is elected by a majority of from 500 to 600.

The judges are now busy counting, and, as they allow no one present, there is no means of knowing the official count.

THE MASONS.

Col. Sam. W. Williams was re-elected Grand Master of the Masons for the ensuing year.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Little Rock Conference of the M. E. Church South adjourned to-night. Bishop McClary goes from here to hold the White River Conference at Jacksonport on the 15th.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, MICH., Nov. 8, 1:30 A. M.—For the first time in twelve years, the Republicans have carried this city. Hugh Moffatt is elected Mayor by about 700 majority. Five Republican and five Democratic Aldermen are elected, leaving the Common Council thirteen Republicans to seven Democrats. The balance of the Republican ticket is elected, except, perhaps, a justice of the peace.

LATER—1:35 A. M.—Moffatt's majority is 893; a Republican gain of about 1,200.

The Democrats claim to have elected the city surveyor and one justice of the peace.

The Common Council stands 14 Republicans to 6 Democrats.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—Baltimore city, omitting the Eleventh ward, gives White, Democrat, for Governor, 21,763; Tome, Republican, 13,999; White's majority 7,764. Last year the same wards' Democratic Congressional vote was 22,891; Republican, 14,400; Democratic majority last year in missing ward, 1,125.

The Congressional vote of Frederick county is reported close and uncertain.

Annapolis gives White, Dem., for Governor, 481; Tome, Rep., 569; Tome's majority, 88.

The Republican majority on the Congressional ticket in 1870, was 74.

The Democrats elect two State Senators in this city, and the entire ticket for the house of delegates, being eighteen members.

George P. Kane, for Sheriff of this city, runs about 700 behind.

Whyte's majority in this city is 8,233.

Washington, Frederic and Cecil counties go Republican, and Baltimore county Democratic.

Republican gains reported nearly all over the State.

The Republicans will undoubtedly have several members in the Senate, and probably one-fourth of the House of Delegates. They had not a member in either branch of the last Legislature. The Democrats claim the election of their State ticket by from 8,000 to 10,000.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 7.—The returns are of a meager and unsatisfactory character. Enough is known to insure a large majority in the Legislature for the Conservatives. The Conservative gains are very large. They carry everything in Richmond and Henrico counties.

Norfolk is Conservative.

Petersburg is Republican by 5,000 majority.

The Republicans carry Lynchburg.

The aggregate Conservative majority will reach 20,000.

Good order everywhere.

New Orleans to Have a Paid Fire Department.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—The City Council to-day adopted a resolution directing the Administrator of Commerce to organize a paid fire department. The present fire department is managed by the Firemen's Charitable Association, the contract of which terminates on the 15th of December.

THE LEXINGTON BROIL.

That "Heathen Man and Publican" Regent Bowman.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 7, 1871.

The Main-street Christian Church, Lexington, Ky., having proceeded to withdraw fellowship from J. B. Bowman, Regent of Kentucky University, and having based its action upon Matthew, 18th chapter, 15th and following verses, and having submitted both the law and the evidence to the public, it is but reasonable that the public should examine whether the sentence be according to the law or not.

It is the more serious from the fact that Regent Bowman occupies an important position to the State and people of Kentucky, and the general public; and that the penalty prescribed by the law is, "Let him be to thee as a heathen man and a publican. Verily, I say unto you, whatsoever ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatsoever ye shall loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven." The law, as cited in the case, reads, "If thy brother sin against thee, go to him and tell him his fault between thee and him alone; if he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother. But if he will not hear *thee*, *then* take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established. And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto the church; but, if he neglect to hear the church, let him be unto thee as a heathen man and a publican." The evidence as published is that there was a difference between Elder Wilkes and Regent Bowman, and that Elder Withers informed Regent Bowman that Elder Wilkes desired to see him; that Regent Bowman replied that he did not wish to see Elder Wilkes (the matter being at that time before the church), and that Elder Withers reported to the church that Regent Bowman had violated the above-cited law, and that the church proceeded to pronounce upon him the above penalty. It is not in the evidence that Brother Wilkes ever went to Brother Bowman and told him what he supposed to be his fault between himself and his brother alone. It is not in evidence that, failing in such an attempt, he ever took one or two others with him and went to his brother Bowman, that at the mouth of these witnesses every word should be established. It is not in evidence that he then brought the matter before the church, and gave his brothers an opportunity to hear or refuse to hear the church before proceeding to pronounce the penalty against him.

And, in the absence of this evidence, it is submitted whether the sentence be according to the law, or whether it be *coram non judice*—that is, before a court not competent to judge, and its decision therefore null and void.

CHRISTIAN LAWYER.

TELEGRAMS.

The 30th has been proclaimed thanksgiving day in Missouri.

Gen. E. M. Gregory, United States Marshal, died in Philadelphia yesterday morning.

The Georgia Legislature yesterday passed the bill repealing the usury laws of that State.

Wm. Hawkins shot his wife in Philadelphia on Monday night. Cause—whisky. He was arrested.

The twenty-third anniversary of the Cincinnati Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated Monday night.

Extensive preliminaries are being made for the agricultural congress which meets at Selma, Ala., on the first Thursday in December.

An extensive fire is prevailing in the woods along the Nashville and Decatur railroad, six miles from Nashville. Considerable property has already been destroyed.

Maurice Daley, of New York, and Henry Phines, of Chicago, played a game of French carom billiards in Brooklyn on Monday night, for $1,000. Daley won by 500 points to 398 for Phines. Phines' highest run, 38; Daley's, 44.

The Pin Trade.

There are eight pin factories in the United States, whose annual production is 2,000,000 packs, each pack containing 8,660 pins—a total of 6,720,000,000 pins. One manufacturer's agent in Boston, says the Bulletin, sells every six months from 700 to 1,000 cases of pins per week, each case containing 672,000 pins. The factory which he represents turns out eight tons of pins per week. Hair-pins are jobbed by the cask. There is but one factory in this country that produces them. They turn out fifty tons per month; the machine that cuts and bends the wire making 380 hair-pins per minute, ready for japanning. Yankee pins are salable in nearly every city of the world, and the production and consumption increase each year about ten per cent.

☞ A San Francisco newspaper, for one of the head lines of its accounts of the Wisconsin fires, has the following: "Not enough wood left in the towns to make coffins for the dead."

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—A women's industrial aid society has been inaugurated in this city, which has for its object to give relief by light and agreeable employment to women and children who have become reduced in circumstances through the agency of the great fire, and who prefer to earn their livelihood rather than depend upon the benevolence of others. The ladies and gentlemen engaged in this new organization are among the most respectable in the city.

POTTER PALMER

announces that he yesterday made contracts for rebuilding the dry goods palace formerly occupied by Field, Leiter & Co., corner of Washington and State streets. The building will be of the same plans and proportions as before, except that the fronts will be of iron instead of marble. It will be fire-proof. Mr. Palmer will also rebuild his blocks on the west side of State street, south of Washington, formerly occupied by Carson & Pierce, Holdston & Phelps, Ross & Gossage, and O. T. Downs & Co.; also his three stores on Randolph street. He is also pushing forward his new hotel as fast as possible.

Lieut. General Sheridan has just issued the following order:

"CHICAGO, Nov. 6, 1871.

"So far as the provisions of general orders No. 66, of November 1st, 1871, from the War Department, relate to this military division, they will be carried into effect as follows:

"First—The division will consist, first, of the Department of Dakota, composed of Minnesota, Montana, and Dakota, with headquarters at St. Paul, Minnesota; Major General W. S. Hancock commanding.

"Second—The Department of Missouri, composed of Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, New Mexico, Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Utah, with headquarters at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Brigadier General John Pope commanding.

"Third—The Department of Texas, composed of the State of Texas and the Indian Territory, with headquarters at San Antonio, Texas; Brigadier General C. C. Augur commanding.

"Second—The Department of the Platte being discontinued, and the territory heretofore composing it attached to the Department of Missouri, and the Indian Territory being transferred from the Department of Missouri to the Department of Texas, Brigadier-General Augur will, as soon as practicable, transfer the records of the Department of the Platte to Fort Leavenworth, and explain in person to Brigadier-General Pope the disposition of troops in his late command. The depots of supply at Omaha will remain there, subject to orders of the Division commander, the officers in charge of them reporting to the chiefs of their respective branches of the staff at these headquarters.

"By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan.

Official: "JAMES B. FRY,
"Assist. Adjutant-General."

THE ELECTION.

10:30 P. M.—The election in this city to-day passed quietly, though great interest was manifested in the result. Business was largely suspended. It is evident that the citizens' fire-proof ticket, with Hon. Jos. Medill for mayor, has been elected by a large majority over the sore-headed politicians' ticket.

RETURNS.

Returns from thirteen precincts give Medill 2,678 to 695 for Holden, the bummer candidate for mayor. The ratio will be about the same in the rest of the city. The town of Riverside voted 70 for the fire-proof ticket, and nothing for the bummers.

FIRES.

Large Fire in Newcastle, Pa.

NEWCASTLE, PA., Nov. 7.—A large fire in this city last night destroyed a stable owned by P. Gordon. The fire spread to several carriage sheds and to the old Mansion House, occupied by E. Phelps as a grocery store, a paint shop, a harness shop, a shoe shop and several dwellings owned by Green & Marquis. Loss $10,000 to $15,000; but little insurance.

Store and Depot Burned.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—Messrs. Higley & Co.'s store and the railroad depot at Calhoun, Ohio, were destroyed by fire Sunday night. Loss on store, $10,000; insurance in Phœnix $5,000, and in Manhattan $5,000.

Large Fire in Vallejo, California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—The principal business block of Valejo was burned to-day; the post-office, Bailey's banking office, the Democrat office, Trapp's jewelry store, and the Vallejo Hotel, eighteen buildings in all. Loss $50,000.

EVANSVILLE.

Academy of Medicine Organized—Reopening of a Medical College After a Vacation of Eighteen Years—Verdict of $150 in a Breach of Promise Case.

EVANSVILLE, Nov. 7.—The Drake Academy of Medicine was organized by the physicians of this and surrounding counties to-day, about fifty members being enrolled.

RE-OPENED.

The Evansville Medical College was reopened this evening, after an interval of eighteen years. Dr. H. G. Jones delivered the introductory.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Mary Ann Hartell got a verdict of $150 against Sylvester Taylor, of Warrick county, in the Circuit Court to-day for a breach of promise, and has appealed.

CINCINNATI.

Another Fatal Fall from the Bridge—Judgment Against Dentists—Ohio Horticultural Society Meeting.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—James Little, a workman on the Newport and Cincinnati bridge, fell a distance of seventy feet this morning, breaking his neck.

JUDGMENT AGAINST DENTISTS.

Henry Goodyear obtained judgment in the United States Court yesterday, against several dentists for infringing upon the Goodyear patent.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Ohio Horticultural Society will be held at Milford November 21st.

ST. LOUIS.

A Negro Ravisher Lynched by a Mob—The New Directors of the Hannibal and St. Jo Railroad—Raid on Gamblers, etc.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 7.—A negro went to the house of Mrs. Buss, living near Windsor, Kerry county, Mo., on Saturday evening and demanded her money. She refused to give it to him, whereupon he choked her till nearly insensible, and then attempted to outrage her person. The negro was arrested yesterday near Clinton, and taken to Windsor and hung by a mob.

The police raided six gambling houses this afternoon and captured some 70 gamblers, quite a large number of whom were released on $1,000 bonds.

General Council of the Lutheran Church of North America.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 7.—The General Council of the Lutheran Church of America to-day formally accepted their charter, recently granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. The trustees named are Rev. Drs. Krauth, Schaeffer and Passavant, of Penn.; E. Carlson, Chicago; J. H. Sieker, St. Paul, Minn.; R. D. Keller, New York.

The action of the Council last year in reference to one of the rubrics in the Church book was rescinded.

Professor Sigismund Fritschel, of Iowa, presented an official communication from the Lutheran Conference of Liepsic, Germany.

An interesting report upon the Castle-Garden mission in York was submitted by Rev. Norberg.

The members of the former Committee on Home Missions were re-elected.

Memphis, Shreveport and Jefferson Railroad—Meeting in Memphis Yesterday.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 7.—A mass meeting of citizens was held at the Opera House last night in reference to the Memphis, Shreveport and Jefferson railroad. Addresses were made by Sam. Tate and Addison Douglas, of this city, and Judge McAdoo, of Texas. Resolutions were adopted pledging Memphis to furnish her full quota of means to carry out the enterprise.

Railroads in Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 7.—In the United States Court, to-day, the petition of Jos. C. Butler vs. the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction railroad, asking the appointment of a receiver, was received, and a motion made that W. D. Griswold, formerly of the Ohio and Mississippi road, be appointed. The motion was taken under advisement.

The bankruptcy case of the I. C. & L. road was set for hearing at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Insurance on the Sunken Steamer Wade Hampton.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—The Wade Hampton was insured in the Cincinnati companies Franklin, Firemen's, Western, Farmers', and Burnet, each $2,500; Enterprise, Ohio Valley, Commercial, each $5,000; American, and Union, each $3,000; National, $4,000. In Wheeling companies: Peabody, Ætna, Citizens', $2,000 each. In Albany companies $4,000.

Marine News.

HALIFAX, Nov. 7.—The steamer Franklin, Stettin, for New York, put in here, short of coal.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Arrived out—Steamers Algeria, Angelica and Moravian.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The steamships City of Paris and Wyoming, from Liverpool, have arrived.

Fatal Stabbing Affray.

CAIRO, ILLS., Nov. 7.—Robert Bribach, a butcher of this city, was fatally stabbed in a saloon last night, by Edward Moser, a young man said to be from Chicago, and died in half an hour. Moser claims that he acted in self-defense.

NOTICE!

After the payment of Chicago Losses, the Companies represented by us show the following strong condition:

Imperial, London	- -	$8,000,000 00
Andes, Cincinnati	- -	1,228,148 46
National, Boston	- -	500,000 00
Amazon, Cincinnati	- -	500,000 00
Kenton, Kentucky	- -	100,000 00

WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC

Unquestioned Security

IN THE ABOVE COMPANIES.

SLAUGHTER, TYLER & CAMPBELL.

oc29 dtfistp

C. S. Maltby's Oysters

H. W. ERLE, 105 Third street, between Market and Jefferson, sole agent for Louisville, is daily receiving by express full supplies of C. S. Maltby's "OLD RELIABLE" BALTIMORE OYSTERS, the very best in the market. Wholesale and retail. oc22 dlmeTu

GREAT ATTRACTION!

AT THE

Parlor Furniture Manufactory

On north side Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, No. 231.

The finest and largest stock of Parlor Furniture can be found at the above-named place.

A lot of new style Suits are being prepared and will be ready in a few days to put on the covering.

Parties ordering Suits can select covering and have them finished in a short time.

There are many varieties of coverings best make of hair-cloth, cotolines, reps, plain and stripes, of every description and color.

Call and examine the goods, and you will find the prices very low. Respectfully,

JOHN FENSTER, Proprietor.

oc22 SuW&FtJal

GAS FIXTURES.

The largest stock and the best assortment in the city for sale at net cost price by

ROBERT BIGGS,
PLUMBER, STEAM AND GAS FITTER,
No. 76 West Green street.

oc29 Su&We3mistor4thp

UTAH.

Thanksgiving Day—Important Mining Suits—Receipts of Bullion—The Saloon Keepers vs. the Authorities.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 6.—Governor Woods this evening issued a proclamation for the observance of the 30th of November for public thanksgiving and praise to almighty God. The Governor says: "We have been the favored children of the republic. No great calamity has visited us. Peace and prosperity everywhere prevail. Our granaries are full; our mines are rich and inexhaustible, and our future is full of promise. Let all the people rejoice and the praise of God be lisped by every tongue."

IMPORTANT MINING SUITS.

The second U. S. District Court at Provo, Judge Strickland presiding, is occupied with highly interesting mining suits, brought by the Eureka Mining Company against Aspinwal, of New York, and others. The property involved is worth millions of dollars, comprising some of the most valuable mines in the Territory. The question is one of title, growing out of identity of ledges and veins.

THE SALOON KEEPERS.

The case of Loomis and others, whose liquor saloons were closed last week by order of the municipal authorities, was up for hearing before the United States Court to-day on a bill restraining the proceedings at law and a motion for the restitution of complainants, saloons. The city not being ready for trial, the complainants were allowed to reopen, upon giving bonds to abide the decision and, if against them, to pay the license.

BULLION.

The receipts of silver bullion for the last week by Wells, Fargo & Co., are one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

Winter is fully upon us. It has been snowing all the afternoon.

TEXAS.

Safe Arrival of Big Trees at the Penitentiary—Resolutions of Censure—Dead.

GALVESTON, Nov. 7.—The Indian chief "Big Trees," whose sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, has arrived safely at Huntsville penitentiary.

RESOLUTIONS OF CENSURE.

The following was adopted by 44 to 33.

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That the action of his Excellency E. J. Davis, in declaring martial law in the counties of Freestone and Limestone, is hereby disapproved as being unnecessary to the ends of public justice and uncalled for, as the courts of the counties were in the unobstructed exercise of their proper jurisdiction, and illegal, as the Legislature was then in session.

Resolved, further, That the governor be and is hereby requested and instructed to restore civil authority in said counties, and withdraw all armed forces therefrom and disband the same, and that he inform this Legislature of the expense of the same, that action may be had with reference thereto.

The belief is now strong that Judge Oliver will be impeached. It is said he was the cause of all the trouble at Groesbeck.

DIED.

Don Campbell, Lieutenant Governor, died this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO.

The Liabilities and Assets of Sime & Co.—Officers of the Wrecked Whaling Fleet Going East—The Vintage of California—Friendly Apaches Murder a Mail-Carrier—A New Navigation Company.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—J. B. E. Cavilling, president of the Stock Exchange, having suspended through a loss of over sixty thousand dollars by the failure of Sime & Co., bankers, tendered his resignation, which was not accepted.

SIME & CO.

Their liabilities are $247,000; assets $186,000

THE WRECKED WHALERS.

Sixty officers of the wrecked whalers started East overland this morning, the Central Pacific having reduced the fare to a nominal rate for them.

CALIFORNIA VINTAGE.

The vintage of California is so abundant that there is difficulty in obtaining casks to hold it. Los Angeles county alone, where there was a partial failure, produced 2,500,000 gallons.

MAIL-CARRIER MURDERED.

The horse, saddle, blankets and pistol of the mail-carrier who was murdered near Tucson have been identified in the possession of Apaches on Camp Grant Reservation, Arizona, and recovered. The mail-rider was killed by these friendly Apaches while Vincent Colyer was on the reservation treating with them.

NEW NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A new coastwise and river steam navigation company, to operate in connection with the Northern Pacific railroad, is forming in Oregon, with a capital of a million and a half of dollars.

NASHVILLE.

Meeting of the Tennessee Grand Council of Free and Accepted Masons—Report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 7.—The Tennessee Grand Council of Free and Accepted Masons are in session here. After the usual preliminary proceedings, the Committee on Foreign Correspondence submitted a report with resolutions, which were adopted, approving the proposition of the Grand Council of Maine for calling a convention of representatives from all the grand councils of Royal Select Masters, to meet in New York in June, 1872, for the purpose of securing uniformity in the ritual of the Cryptic Rite, and welcoming the Grand Council of Minnesota to the sisterhood of American Grand Councils, expressing unfeigned pleasure in the interest displayed for Cryptic Masonry in Canada, and extending the hand of fellowship, recognition and correspondence to the Grand Council of Ontario, and appointing Robt. Ramsey Grand Representative to convey greetings to the new Grand Council.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—Many members of the Cabinet, including Mr. Gladstone, have accepted invitations to attend the Lord Mayor's annual banquet on Thursday.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

The trial of the famous Tichborne case, interrupted by a long vacation, has been resumed in the Court of the Queen's Bench.

ASSAULT ON THE POLICE.

DUBLIN, Nov. 7.—A mob assailed the escort of the military police conducting Kelly to the court this morning, using stones and other missiles. One soldier was wounded dangerously.

CHICAGO RELIEF.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire had reached last evening the amount of £47,100. Contributions from the interior towns from individuals still continue to be received.

ABOUT THE MORMONS.

The Times, in a leading article approving the action of President Grant in regard to the Mormons, urges in strong terms their severe punishment.

FRANCE.

NEW MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Baron Gaulderie Balleiu, recently French envoy at Lima, Peru, has been transferred to the mission at Washington.

FROM ALGERIA.

News from Algeria received here by the Government to-day is highly satisfactory. The restoration of tranquility is nearly complete.

THE STRIKERS OF ROUEN.

The movement for enhanced wages continues at Rouen, where strikes among several of the trades are on the increase.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The Council General of the Department of the Seine has voted in favor of the establishment of a system of compulsory gratuitous education, but rejected the proposition to make the common schools wholly secular.

AUSTRIA.

RESIGNATION OF VON BEUST.

VIENNA, Nov. 7.—Count Von Beust, Chancellor of the Empire, has tendered his resignation on the ground of ill-health. The Vienna Presse, the organ of the opposition, hints that the retirement of the Premier was involuntary, and that he had received from the Emperor an intimation to the effect that his resignation would be acceptable.

It is said Count Andrassy will take the portfolio of foreign affairs.

THE MAXIMILIAN STATUE.

The unveiling of the statue of Emperor Maximilian took place to-day with solemn and imposing ceremonies. Emperor Francis Joseph, the archdukes and members of the ministry took part. The solemnity of the large crowds of people who attended manifested their respect for the ill-fated monarch by impressive silence.

THE MINISTRY.

It is now reported that Herr Von Lonyay, now Minister of Finances, and not Count Andrassy, will succeed Count Von Beust as premier. The latter will probably be sent to London as ambassador.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

The Emperor has accepted the resignation of Count Von Beust.

CONFIRMED.

He has also confirmed the appointment of Count Andrassy, who is rapidly completing the *personnel* of his administration.

SPAIN.

NO RECONCILIATION OBTAINED.

MADRID, Nov. 7.—The anticipated reconciliation in the Chamber by the partisans of M. Sagosti and Zorilla has not been effected, and a union is now despaired of.

GREECE

TROUBLE IN THE MINISTRY.

ATHENS, Nov. 7.—The Ministry, having appealed to the Chambers on the question involving approval of its entire policy, have suffered defeat. In consequence, the Premier and Ministers have tendered their resignations.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 7—4:30 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅞ and for account 93. U. S. bonds, coupons of 1862s 91⅛; old 1865s 91⅛; 1867s 93⅛; 10-40s 89⅞. Tallow 43s. Linseed oil £34 5s@£34 10s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling uplands 9⅝d; middling Orleans 9⅝d; the sales to-day have been 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were taken for speculation and export. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are dull. Breadstuffs are dull. Wheat, California 12s 11d; red spring 11s@11s 3d; red winter 11s 6d @11s 7d; receipts of wheat for 3 days 15,000 quarters, of which half are American. Flour 25s @27s 6d. Corn 33s 3d. Barley 4s 3d. Beef 64s. Cheese 59s. Cumberland middles 36s; short rib do 40s 6d. Tallow 43s.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—There was no quorum of the Senate Finance Committee, consequently the meeting fixed for to-day did not take place. The balance of the committee are expected in a few days. The object of the meeting is the consideration of modifications in the revenue tariff bills to be acted upon at the next session.

INFANTRY EQUIPMENTS.

The committee to consider samples of infantry equipments will meet to-morrow.

THE MILITARY TOURISTS.

Rear Admiral Alden will leave here on Friday with Gen. Sherman, Col. Audenried and Lieut. Grant for New York.

The Wabash will probably sail for Madeira on Saturday.

WILL NOT RESIGN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Secretary Fish states that he has no intention of resigning, at least not until after all matters pertaining to the treaty of Washington are finally arranged.

MILITARY DEPOT.

Description of the Building to be Erected at Jeffersonville.

In April, 1869, Quartermaster General Meigs issued a general order to establish military depots at New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Jeffersonville, Ind. It is intended the latter shall supply the whole of the Western army, and, of course, its facilities are to be made ample.

Captain C. H. Hoyt was made Quartermaster in charge of the Jeffersonville depot, and Capt. Rogers was given charge of the supply department.

The city of Jeffersonville, through the influence of her Mayor, General Sparks, had previously donated fifteen acres of land, bounded by Vernon place, Tenth street, Mechanic, and Watt street, comprising what was known as Jackson square, and blocks Nos. 120, 121, and 124, and in June bids were received by Captain Hoyt for the erection of the building.

Congress appropriated $150,000 to the work, and on the 1st of August ground was broken and work commenced.

Mr. Nettleroth, of Louisville, was the architect of the building now being erected under the direction of the Waters, also of Louisville. The building will extend 801 feet along each of the above streets, with a uniform depth of 50 feet. In the interior will be a court-yard of 751 feet square, with which there is communication through entrance gates on each street. As in the Temple of Janus at Rome in olden times, all these entrances but one will be closed in times of peace. It is to be hoped that the hinges on which the several gates swing may become rusty from disuse.

The depot will be an imposing structure, of Doric architecture, ornamented with pilasters, the bases and capitals of which are built of mold brick, from Washington, instead of stone. It will be a one-story fire-proof building, except at the main entrance, to contain the Quartermaster's office and the main rooms of the building, which will be two stories high. Forty manufactories will be operated in this building, congregated there from the many points where they were previously operated, and the Government proposes to employ discharged United States soldiers, and such civilians as may be required, to run them. Branches from various railroads will communicate with the building, and by them the manufactured clothing and provisions may be transferred to the place of destination. Canal and Eleventh streets, each sixty feet wide, which bisect each other in the lot donated by Jeffersonville to the Government, and which were not originally embraced in the donation, are not included. This will give a margin of thirty feet along the four streets outside of the fifteen acres, and it is proposed to lay it out in a park and ornament it with shrubbery and flowers. In the center of the court-yard will be a watchman's tower, one hundred feet high, containing a water-tank, engine house and watchman's look-out. A man from that elevation can easily see every part of the building, and in case of fire can sound an alarm. In another part of the yard is a reservoir with capacity for 900,000 gallons, from which water is forced into the tank in the tower, whence by pressure it can be distributed to any and all parts of the building.

About five millions of brick will be used in the construction of this building, and the attendant structures.

We can give no better illustration of the magnitude of the work.

The establishment of this depot at Jeffersonville will be a great benefit to that city, and to none is more credit due for securing its location there than to General Sparks and Captain Hoyt, the courteous officer in charge of the depot.

Kentucky Coal.

The following statement as to the value of the coal obtained on the line of the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad will be read with interest at this time:

W. H. Dulaney, President E. & P. R. R. Co.:

DEAR SIR—We purchased from J. T. S. Brown & Bro., agents for the sale of coal from several of the mines on your road, a car load of coal, and at their request made a test of the relative qualities for steam purposes between best Pittsburgh coal and coal from the mine of W. J. Collier, of Rockport, Ky., with the following result:

We weighed 500 pounds each of Pittsburgh and Rockport coal, and with the steam raised in the boilers previous to making the test to 60 pounds pressure, we found the Pittsburgh coal lasted two hours and seventeen minutes, and the Rockport two hours and ten minutes—only seven minutes difference.

From the above test, all persons interested can judge of the merits of the two coals.

Very respectfully, WATERS & FOX,
Of the Louisville Oil Mill.

GRANT AT WORK.

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars for Missouri.

[From the St. Louis Times' Local News.]

A subscription paper is in circulation among the thick and thin adherents of Gen. Grant for the purpose of raising $50,000 as a fund to fortify the Neue Welt newspaper organization against possible failure. Judge Rombauer, who has the paper in charge, has thus far secured nearly $35,000. Among the donors is a New York German, who subscribes $5,000, besides becoming the editor in chief; Charles W. Ford, $1,000; Wm. H. Benton, $3,000; Captain McDonald, of the United States Revenue Department, $300; Constantine Maguire, $500; McKee, Fishback & Co., $1,000, and others. The name of Neue Welt is to be dropped, and another and more euphonious one selected. The friends of the movement find fault with the United States department officers, no subscription except those of Captain Ford and Captain McDonald having been secured. The paper is to be unconditionally for Grant, opposed tooth and nail to Carl Schurz and the Westliche Post.

[St. Louis Times Editorial.]

On the occasion of President Grant's last visit to St. Louis, the question was put to a prominent Radical, who is also a newspaper man, how much it would take to carry Missouri for his renomination and election? "Two hundred thousand dollars" was the reply. The suggestion seems to have been acted upon, as $50,000 have already been subscribed to the "Dutch wing" of the party. The Democrat and the interior politicians, we suppose, will gobble the rest.

Mrs. Wharton at Annapolis.

The trial of Mrs. Wharton, charged with the poisoning of General Ketchum and others, is definitely fixed to take place at Annapolis on the 4th of December next, and the interest in the case is consequently again revived. Applications are already pouring in on officials from large numbers of persons requesting permits to witness the proceedings. On the part of the accused the following counsel will appear: Messrs. S. Teakle Wallis, J. Nevitt Steele, and John H. Thomas, all of whom are eminent at the bar. For the prosecution there will be Hon. Isaac D. Jones, Attorney General for the State; A. Leo Knott, attorney for Baltimore City, and Hiram Revells, District Attorney for Anne Arundel county, Maryland. It is generally conceded that the array of legal ability on both sides is formidable, and yet it is understood that additional prominent counsel will be engaged to assist the prosecution.

Mrs. Wharton has just been transferred from the city jail of Baltimore to the jail at Annapolis, where she will await her trial. She is accompanied by her daughter, who has so devotedly attended her and shared her incarceration since the day of her arrest, never leaving her night or day. They occupy a nicely-furnished room situated over the apartments in which the sheriff and his family reside, and which has nothing in its appearance to indicate that it is a portion of the jail except the iron bars outside the windows. Mrs. Wharton and her daughter are allowed to supply themselves with such necessaries as they desire.

A Card from Prof. Von Vleck.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In the "Southern Notes" of J. M. Peebles, the apostle of Spiritualism, to the "Banner of Light," he asserts that the Louisville papers are pretty severe on me. Then he quotes from the "Sun," leaving his readers to infer that that obscure sheet is of some importance, and not edited by a fanatical Spiritualist. To make a strong case against me, he credits the following, which also appeared in the "Sun," to the influential COURIER-JOURNAL:

"Weisiger Hall was only partly filled last night. Von Vleck had promised new and extraordinary exposures, but none of the papers considered the matter of sufficient importance to require a full report."

As if one morning journal would be so stupid as to assume that the other morning journals of same date "considered," etc.

The chief advocates of the "noble cause" are certainly quite-re-lie-able!

It seems that Thos. Gales Forster found it necessary to go into a trance on Sunday evening last, at Weisiger Hall, in order that he might repeat a lecture delivered a year ago in the Everett Rooms, N. Y., and which is even published in pamphlet form.

N. F. VON VLECK.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 7, 1871.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Nov. 7.—Weather clear and cool. River twenty-two inches in the channel; receding slowly.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—River four feet three inches; slowly rising. Weather clear and pleasant.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Nov. 7.—Weather cloudy, with signs of rain. River stationary. Port list—up: Fayette, at 8; Ella Hughes, at 9. Down—Umpire, at 5 P. M.—all with light trips.

CAIRO, Nov. 7.—Lady Lee, from New Orleans to St. Louis, 6 A. M.; Glasgow, from Cairo to Vicksburg, 9 A. M.; Burksville, from Cairo to Evansville, 10 A. M.; Shannon, from Cairo to New Orleans, 5 P. M.; P. W. Strader, from St. Louis to New Orleans, 6 P. M.; John Lumsden, from St. Louis to Cairo, 6 P. M. River rose three inches. Weather cloudy and warm.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—Arrived—Utah, Vicksburg; St. John, Keokuk. Departed—Silver Bow, Red river; Argonaut, N. O.; City of Pekin, Keokuk; St. Joseph, Memphis; Northwestern, St. Paul. River rising slowly. Weather fair and mild.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 7.—Weather cloudy and cool. River stationary. Arrived—Sioux City, White river; Columbia, Arkansas river. Departed—Dexter, Mountaineer, Louisville; St. Louis, Colorado, Vicksburg; Henry Ames, Lucy Bertram, New Orleans.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 7.—Down—Indiana, 2 P. M.; S. S. Merrill, 4 P. M.; Natchez, 6 P. M. Up—Jas. Howard, 2 A. M.; Importer, 8 P. M. Warm and clear. River falling.

Cotton Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—Cotton, the market is quiet; sales of 5,000 bales; good ordinary 17½@18c; low middling 17¾c; middling 18c; receipts 7,573 bales; exports to Liverpool 648 bales; stock 74,080 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 7.—Cotton is in good demand; middling 17¾c.

COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, 1871.

☞ *For Advertising Rates and Terms of Subscription, see last column of this page.*

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Paducah levee is covered with cotton awaiting transportation.

The District United States Court, Judge Ballard presiding, is in session at Paducah this week.

A Mr. Adcock has placed in the hand of the editor of the Paducah Kentuckian a remarkable vegetable, which is equal to a peck or more of the ordinary vegetable.

The Knoxville Press and Herald says that the Knoxville and Kentucky railroad is to be pushed forward to completion at as early a day. Knoxville and the counties through which the road passes are to be asked for aid.

The Paducah Kentuckian of Sunday says: "The sale of hogs, mules and cattle yesterday was not very satisfactory. Prices were very low, owing to the closeness of the money market, yet quite a lot of stock was sold, and the sale not repented."

The Lexington Press of yesterday says: "A little girl whose parents reside at the Covington Barracks was badly burned yesterday. It appears that the child's mother left the little girl in a room in which there was a stove and a coal-oil lamp burning, and the latter exploded. The little girl put her mouth to the spout and drank the hot coffee, burning her mouth badly."

Of the Paris court-day the Lexington Press of yesterday says: "Col. J. K. Duncan contributes the following: Paris was about as full of people as it generally is. November comes in this year with the fact that this month is the last grazing month, and arrangements and changes are made for stock for the winter. There were more stock at this court than still the offering was large. My time was principally occupied in the mule and horse trade. Prices moderately active. The best feeding and grazing cattle were thought to have brought about four cents. There were very good hogs all day. Hogs were talked of at four dollars, and I was informed that on Saturday the pens were crowded at that figure. The trade altogether looked very hopeful for the future."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Augusta (Georgia) Fair is a great success.

San Antonio, Texas, has a Mexican dramatic troupe.

Forrest, the tragedian, is to make another tour through Texas.

Knoxville has made another attempt to have a Board of Trade.

American, Georgia, is attempting to digest apples at ten cents apiece.

Farmers are sowing wheat in Northern Texas. Seed wheat there is reported scarce.

Sewing machines are soon to be introduced in the public schools of the State of North Carolina.

Several valuable chalk beds have been discovered on the Osage river in Morgan county, Missouri.

Wm. R. Harrison, a Southern Methodist preacher, took an over-dose of laudanum at Chillicothe, Mo., and died from its effects.

Madame Marie Pulloch-Brignoli, as prima donna of Mark Strakosch's opera troupe, will appear in Columbia, S. C., during fair week.

H. I. Kimball's collapse in Georgia has thrown out of employment about two thousand persons, with several months' pay due them for labor.

A daughter of T. M. McDonald, of Parkeyville, Mo., was burned to death the other day. She fell a lighted match, which ignited her clothing.

It is thought that 100,000 hogs will be packed in St. Joe, Mo., during the present season. Prices are from six to seven cents per pound, buyers offer 3 cents.

The recent heavy rains in Texas have put the lands in good condition for plowing, and the planters are hard at work getting ready to sow wheat.

Crop reports from Arkansas are good, and all agree in saying that cotton is much better and that there will be a much better crop than was anticipated.

The Rev. James Welch, of Warren county, Missouri, is probably the oldest minister west of the Mississippi. He is now eighty-two, and is hale and hearty.

Muscogee, Georgia, dances wildly down the middle of a blue ribbon, a red ribbon only three hundred and sixty-five and a half bushels of sweet potatoes from one acre of land.

A nineteen-foot stratum of terra cotta clay has been discovered at Brookfield, Mo., by a company in sinking a coal shaft. On top of the clay is a thirty-inch vein of coal.

A charter for the proposed Trenton, Homer and Fulton railroad has been secured from the Arkansas State line to Fulton. This makes the charter complete from Trenton, La., to Fulton, Ark.

The chestnut crop has been unusually heavy in East Tennessee this season, and large shipments are being made from Jonesboro and other points along the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road.

The premium for the best warm dinner, to be cooked upon the grounds, by a young lady, at the Montgomery (Ala.) fair, was awarded to Miss Lola M. Robertson, of Montgomery. She is a heroine, indeed.

A doctor in Weston, Missouri, visited a family in the country, remaining all night. While quietly snoozing he was awakened by a new sort of bed-fellow—a pole-cat—that had crept into the same bed.

A meeting called at Fort Smith, Ark., for the relief of Chicago sufferers, resolved to divide all the proceeds between Wisconsin and Michigan, the amount realized to be sent to the respective Mayors of Green Bay and Detroit.

The citizens of Moberly, Missouri, have organized under the Missouri General Railroad and Mechanical Association, with an authorized capital of $20,000; shares $100 each. Stock was taken at the first meeting to the amount of $6,000.

A Mr. David McGee was engaged in digging a well in the western part of Hickory county, Mo., and, striking rock some sixty feet from the surface, he put in a blast, after which he found oil flowing from a crevice in the rock. The oil, after being tested, proved to be genuine petroleum.

Mrs. Morris, a very estimable lady, wife of Mr. James Morris, a well-to-do farmer, living eight miles west of Smithville, Waterloo county, Missouri, committed suicide on Saturday night by hanging herself to a pole in an old cabin on the farm. The suicide was superinduced, as it is believed, by the effects of ill health.

A citizen of Livingston county, Mo., while journeying to the city, took a sleeping-car for economy. During the night he got up and went out on the platform; the door closed, and fastened with a spring lock. The porter missed him, and the passenger enjoyed a fifty-mile ride in his night-clothes on the platform.

A steamer at Houston, Texas, is being loaded with old bones, which are to be reshipped at Galveston for some Northern port. There are all sorts of bones—skull bones, jaw bones, legbones, and a good many horse bones, which will do for combs or handles. On their arrival North they are to be ground into powder for guano purposes.

Arrangements have been made by Col. Tate, President of the Western North Carolina railroad, for the early completion of that road to the State line to connect with the Morristown road. It furnishes a competing Eastern route twenty-five miles nearer to Richmond, and only about the same distance further to Norfolk than the present route via Lynchburg.

Julius Bridgers, living in Panther Branch township, North Carolina, was committed to jail Monday night last week for attempting to kill his wife by shooting her with a common shotgun, and for the additional crime of the larceny of cows. It seems he tried to take the life of his wife, she, with great presence of mind, used a knife, inflicting a flesh wound on her demon husband.

The Bristol (Va.) News says that Knoxville Presbytery at its recent meeting at Sweetwater voted to establish a professorship in King college, and to this end appointed Rev. W. W. Bennett, D. D., agent for subscriptions. Holston Presbytery has already raised $25,000, and a third has undertaken to do the same. With this $50,000 to back it the contest there professorships will be endowed.

Just as the curtain rose and the lights were turned low upon the death scene in "Colleen Bawn," at the Nashville theater Monday night, as if to make the dreary scene more dismal and sad, a bat made its appearance, and, flying around in circles around the theater, as if in the dying man, caused a deep feeling of awe and strange fluttiness to fall upon the audience, who were almost breathless with the truly weird effect of the scene.

In the Orange county (N. C.) court, on Tuesday of last week, the case of the State against Governor Holden, Kirk, Bergen, Captain Hasseck, all white, and Alexander Hoffin, negro, for an assault on the person of Josiah Turner, jr., was called. Only Hasseck, white, and Hoffin, negro, were put upon trial. A verdict of guilty was rendered, and the prisoners sentenced to pay a fine of one cent and costs. Governor Holden forfeited his bail. Kirk and Bergen had not been taken.

At Atlanta on Saturday last, upon affidavit of Charles P. McCalla, K. F. Blodgett, son of Capt. Foster Blodgett, who was general purchasing agent for the Western and Atlantic railroad during the Blodgett administration, was arrested and brought before Judge W. M. Butt. Major McCalla swore in the affidavit that, from the best of his knowledge and belief, he was a cheat and swindler in that on the 18th and 20th of September, 18th and 21st of October, 15th and 21st of November and on the 24th and 28th of December, 1870, he did, by and through artful means and deceitful practices, obtain from the treasury of the Western and Atlantic railroad $7,411 26. The prisoner was duly examined, and gave bond for $2,000 for his appearance at court, Mr. A. T. Finney becoming his bondsman.

They rejoice in a hermit out in Western Texas. He resides on a ranch, and keeps tame animals from his household. He at one time raised chickens; but as, whenever a woman, at very long intervals of chance, happened in his vicinity, the chickens got frightened, ran heading into the brush and remained hidden there as long as a petticoat was in sight, the hermit concluded to do without such unenlisted creatures. He sends himself long letters from his favorites are two snakes, of a peculiar kind, that he uses as mousers, and which he asserts are far superior to cats. He lives by the produce of sixty beehives, selling from twelve to fifteen thousand pounds of honey every year. The hermit's name is Bayless. He was for many years a trapper in the Rocky Mountains; is sixty-three years of age; is cheerful and talkative, and, by a trader who recently saw and conversed with him, is spoken of as a man of more than common natural ability, with a fair portion of general information.

The Knoxville Chronicle has the following: "Rev. F. Esperandieu, formerly an old citizen of Knoxville, has returned to this city, accompanied by his family. An ardent Southern man, he left East Tennessee shortly after the Federal occupation and proceeded to Switzerland, when he was soon after called to take charge of a church in Geneva, the pastorate of which he held so long filled by D'Aubigne, author of the History of the Reformation. At the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war he accepted a chaplaincy in the French army, and was present at several of the bloodiest engagements of that conflict, and was at Sedan at the time of the surrender. Afterwards he spent a considerable time in the hospitals of both armies, and returned to the United States about two months ago, which time he has spent visiting his friends in the Northern States, among them his old class-mate, Professor Agassiz. About two weeks since Mr. Esperandieu received a beautiful watch from his former parishioners at Geneva, showing the high esteem in which he is held."

Young GRANT, like other heirs apparent,

is going on his travels. Of course he will have a retinue, and the Grand Chamberlain of this is to be no less a personage than the General-in-Chief of the Army. Thirty years ago, when JOHN VAN BUREN went to London he danced with young VICTORIA, and there was much ado about it all over America. The simple republicans of that primitive period were shocked that the son of a republican President should allow himself to become so intimate with royalty. But we have made progress since that day, and now a much closer relation between young GRANT and the royal family of England is looked upon with equanimity. It is only right, since this is a diplomatic possibility, that General SHERMAN should take charge of the expedition. A result of the kind would only add another link to the nuptials of the "earth and sky," about which we have heard so much of late.

Nobody denies that acts of outlawry have been perpetrated in the South. But no one will deny that the public sentiment in the South has been prevented from doing its duty by the intermeddling of the Federal Administration. The question for the Northern people to consider is, whether they can afford to destroy their government in order to reach an evil which the native population would extirpate if left to itself. Society will always protect its own peace. That much is instinct. There is not a neighborhood in the South that would tolerate outlawry if thrown upon its own responsibility. But the conflict of local and national courts, of State and Federal officials, of civil and martial law, renders order, in the natural order of things, impossible; and so we are gliding into a revolution which will saddle us with a perpetual President, and ultimately with an empire. Can the North afford it?

There are two classes of politicians from whom the South can expect nothing but trouble—the professional Radicals and the amateur Heroes. The man who was a sincere Union man, when Unionism required sacrifices, can not be and is not a proscriptionist, and the real fighting heroes of the South fought their battle and lost it seven years ago. These are succeeded by two noisy, sham zealots—the Patriot who has an office, and proposes to keep it at the point of the bayonet, and the Patriot who has no office, but who thinks the way to get one is to talk large and wait for something to turn up. The one stirs up the other, each contributing his share to the general stock of bad blood; and both manufacturing material for the use of the Grant party. It is for the people—the sober middle classes of society—to take matters into their own hands, and, by bringing a wholesome public sentiment to play upon these disturbers of our peace, suppress them.

Step by Step.

How is it possible for any thoughtful, fair-minded Republican to escape the conclusion which the irresistible logic of reason and circumstance fixes upon the conduct of the Administration with respect to South Carolina? No one will deny that Radical misgovernment reduced South Carolina to a state bordering on anarchy, and passing quite over the limits of absolute ruin, before there was so much as a decent pretext for Federal intervention; and it is a fact of common report that all that has transpired has been exaggerated without stint. For example, the grand jury of Chester county, composed of six whites and six negroes, made a presentment embodying the result of their investigation of the alleged Kuklux outrages there, and conclude as follows: "*We, the grand jurors, upon our oaths, are compelled to say, from the testimony which we have taken, and from our knowledge of the different parts of the county,* THAT THE ALLEGATIONS CONTAINED IN THE PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES ARE WITHOUT FOUNDATION, AND MUST BE THE RESULT OF FALSEHOOD COMMUNICATED TO HIM BY PERSONS EQUALLY REGARDLESS OF GOOD ORDER AND THE PEACE OF SOCIETY." Yet, in the face of such evidence as this, we find the President —and, worse than all, the Republican press —going forward with all the machinery of the Kuklux act, threatening and proclaiming martial law, depopulating whole districts of country, and wiping out the bare forms of law. To what end? To this, that the President may test his enginery. That is all. The pretext is outlawry; and when did ever an ambitious schemer want a pretext? The purpose is revolution. GRANT his self is making a cat's paw of the Republican party. He will use it to re-elect himself—that is to feed the machinery which was provided for his re-election—and, when he has done with it, he will throw it aside and make new terms with that class which, through its misfortunes, is most easy in its political virtue, or most adventurous in its political aims. GRANT was a Democrat until it suited him to turn Republican. He will remain a Republican just so long as it is his interest to do so, and no longer. At present all is lovely enough, and the goose swings unusually high. There is no occasion to subjugate more than two or three States at a time. South Carolina and Texas will suffice for the present. But what assurance has the public sentiment which is supporting these frightful innovations that the edge of the sword which is being turned upon the South will not accomplish its work of subjugation in the first quarter and find an equally ready pretext to turn itself upon the North? None whatever, and all the teachings of history, all the suggestions of common sense, and all the operations of current events point in that direction and in no other. The point we want to make, however, relates to partisan selfishness. We say that the Republicans who are aiding GRANT to make war on the South will not be the men who will derive profit out of the revolution which GRANT will perfect if he is permitted to remain long enough in the White House. GRANT will find his best agents at the South, not at the North; and, in this way, the Republican party will find itself hoisted by its own petard.

The German Army.

The Democratic members of the German Parliament are making efforts to reduce the immense standing army of the German Empire. They argue from the words of Emperor WILLIAM, who more than once publicly proclaimed that Germany is so strong at present that it need fear no enemies, that the German armies are by far too large. The Empire, by its excellent army system, is able at any moment to put into the field two millions of well-drilled men from the ranks of the people; what need then, claim the Democrats, of any considerable standing army at all? The latter has shown itself in the last war no better or trustworthier than the landwehr, which, if any difference could be observed, was a little the better of the two, and why should the country maintain a large standing army if the landwehr does just as well? A year's training, or even only six months, with the additional practice they will obtain in the reserves and the landwehr, is sufficient to fit them for active service, while the majority of the young men of Prussia is now compelled to serve three years in the regular army.

But this does not suit BISMARCK or his master, and so all the government papers of Germany have opened a campaign against this proposition. They take the evident dislike of the French for the Germans as a pretext to declare any reduction of the German armies a suicidal measure, although they themselves have heretofore always sneered and laughed at the impotent fury of the French.

There is no doubt that this question will become of main importance in the political life of Germany for the next future. It is well known that WILLIAM and BISMARCK cling with the most resolute obstinacy to the present army system, and will enter into a struggle of life and death with the popular representatives rather than yield. Once before already have the wily premier and his monarch been at loggerheads with the legislature of the country on this point, and nobody would have imagined at that time that BISMARCK could attain the degree of popularity he enjoys at present. At that time he ruled the country for two years while the Chambers resolutely refused to vote the necessary taxes for Government expenses. Should a similar struggle ensue we have no doubt that Prussia would be seriously put back in her ambitious schemes for the Germanization of Europe.

About a Keg of Nails.

Last Saturday evening, as the shades of night were gradually, and to all appearances unconsciously, but by no means silently, stealing over this happy, bustling and respectable community, there appeared in front of the COURIER-JOURNAL office a gentleman of presence more or less imposing, yet having in his veins a fitful infusion of aristocratic African blood (the which is the man's good fortune and no fault of ours!), who bore upon his stalwart shoulders (*stalwart* is the word out of a dozen!) a round-bellied, oblongated, blue-grass-hooped KEG! We repeat, it was not a hogshead, or a cask, or a barrel, or a demijohn, or a jug. It was a *keg*. (In matters of this sort it is best to be particular about details). It was, then, a KEG. (No relation, however, to our gentle friend Mrs. K., of Jeffersonville). Perhaps the reader—perhaps the loyal reader—will expect us to describe the colored gentleman referred to? Perhaps Mr. MONONGAHELA will desire us to give a minute account of the keg. Such superficialities are not to the purpose of the present writing. This is a serious business; and the gentleman who thinks he is going to get his five cents' worth of fun out of what follows will—will simply find himself mistaken. To be sure, we don't mean to discuss the tariff. It is not quite so bad as *that*. But we have a premonition that we are going to be a little, possibly a great deal, dull; and those who want to be stimulated—the fellows who will be satisfied with nothing short of one of Mr. GOLDSMITH'S little familiarities with the ace of clubs—the fellows who attend the matinees whenever the blondes are in town—the fellows who are delighted with LISA WEBER'S

"Whenever I cease to love,
Whenever I cease so love,
May JOHN ULRICH turn a saint,
And WILL HAYS cease to shine—
Whenever I cease to love—

we say, when this class of fellows ask us to amuse them in their idleness and languor, we'll none of us. They are but a huddle of genteel, scurvy rogues, who have neither religion nor sentiment. These lines are therefore not for them. These lines are for plain and quiet people; for steady, well-to-do pietarians, who have brains in their stomachs and hearts in their heads, and who know the difference between a bottle of fashionable vinegar, marked "claret," and a square glass of honest Kentucky Bourbon—for (not to put too fine a point upon it)—that KEG came from Lexington, and contained WHISKY.

Just here a bit of narrative may not be out of place. It is known to our readers that a somewhat ferocious yet harmless war of words has been going on, these twelve months and more, between ourselves and the Lexington Press. Now, the result of this sort of thing must needs be blood or liquor; and, as we have a great deal more of the former than of the latter, we concluded it was best to end a profitless dispute in,—well, in that "whereof the court hath less than any man in Texas, but of which the court confesses itself particularly fond." So, failing in argument, we proposed even a more ardent arbitrator, offering to furnish the ice-water. The Press comes back and says "agreed, if you'll dash it with a bit of old Bourbon." "Done," say we, for sure we could say no less, "*you* furnish the Bourbon and *we'll* furnish the ice-water." To cut a long story short, the colored gentleman—we mean the keg which the colored gentleman carried on his stalwart shoulders—was the result.

Now when this keg, without any letter of introduction or bill of lading, reached its destination, there was serious consideration whether it might not be a cunning device of the Kuklux. It is not certain that the head had been knocked out of it with sufficient expedition had it not been for a gentleman of Irish descent who said it was a good cause "ony how," and averred that, next to dying for one's country, came the act of dying for one's grog. So, bang! went the hammer, and out jumped the little boy at the bung; and then all doubt and all danger vanished, "for," says our Hibernese in question, "if it isn't owld crow whisky, I hope I may go to heaven." It was assuredly a genuine article of Bourbon (it is strange how interest moves us, for—belike the reader may have observed as much—we have grown not only intimate, but familiar and affectionate, with the brand, and, to tell the truth, we never expected to like a member of the family, not even Judge CRADDOCK and PROCTOR KNOTT, for whom we confess a sneaking kindness, half so well!) yes, we repeat, a genuine, and we think an *old*, representative of the house, *alias*, the county of Bourbon! Of its origin (though we can give a full account of its adventures and whereabouts, that is of all that remains of it) we know nothing. We are in ignorance of its pedigree. We have a romantic fancy, however, that it never paid any taxes to the government. There is a delicate odor about it redolent of days when

"The rose blossomed,
And loving jasmine flowers
Were kissed by peaceful winds."

It is free from the contamination alike of revenue raiders and Kuklux hurry. It has the aroma which could spring alone from slow, steady and respectable growth in the fields; from a deliberate harvest; from patient selection; from an established and immovable still-house. It has evidently reached that bold and generous age in life when it can stand up and defy the tax-collector, saying to all the world "This is Bourbon." It has sunned itself where a barrel of whisky might sun itself in security, and there it has been

——"cooled for long ages
In the deep-delved earth."

Its history (every man's liquor has a history) would make a book indeed. Need we consult our fancy for its ups and downs, its wanderings, ponderings and out-of-the-way loiterings through a sinful world? In truth, at this moment its very source is but guess-work. It came—mysteriously; it is going—well, pretty much after the same fashion. We do not know, for sure, that it came from where—

"Suspicion places it,"

all that we do know is that it came from Lexington.

LUCULLUS tells us that the pleasantest thing in nature is to sit securely on the shore, and watch the ships tossed dangerously out at sea. There is, in nature, still a pleasanter thing. It is to quarrel, to fight, to grow beside yourself with rage at a pretty woman and have her, "unexpected and of a sudden," come up gently and put aside your worry and your pet, with affectionate caresses,—aye, and one thing else—to expect little short of a sound drubbing from your friend and get instead a keg of Ancient Bourbon!

We shall end this short carol to the good Saint Bourbon—as we began it—with a word to the wise. Be not too quick to anger, or too sensitive withal, for there be many things betwixt earth and heaven which a very few drops of this excellent native vintage will compose. During the war we had the misfortune to send a demijohn to a gallant soldier in the field. The response we got was sixteen pages of foolscap, and a note from every member of the staff. This is only half as long as that; and yet the pen might run on thus forever.

☞ The St. Louis Republican is trying to establish an excitement in Missouri over "Russia under the reign of the house of Holstein-Gottrop." Knowing how apt Missourians are to turn and rend each other on the slightest allusion to PASCHWITCH and TURKMANSCHAI, we fail to comprehend how the Republican is to benefit itself by such unbecoming displays of its inherent diabolism.

☞ The Chicago Tribune regards Governor PALMER'S movement for the arrest of General SHERIDAN unfortunate. On the other hand, Governor PALMER regards the cold-blooded murder of Gen. GROSVENOR unfortunate. Presently the Cincinnati Gazette will come along with one more "unfortunate."

☞ In Texas, the other day, ROBERT LAYTON, a colored juror, was rudely snatched from the jury-box merely because he had stolen a fifty-dollar trunk. Will some one be kind enough to inquire, through the medium of the press, "Whither are we drifting?"

☞ The Boston Post remarks that "the Brooklyn Union violently opposes a Democratic candidate on account of his religion." It is to be regretted that there is no Republican candidate in Brooklyn who can be opposed on that account.

☞ That little busy-body, the Indianapolis News, remarks that "the COURIER-JOURNAL talks about DAYMON and PITHIAS." As MR. DAMON himself hasn't been up for a correction, the News had better mind its own business.

☞ There is something like poetic justice in the story that two Ohio girls recently set fire to the barn of their betrayer, burning it down to a few charred timbers. They can now look complacently on *his* ruin.

☞ The Cincinnati Gazette is pierced with grief at the course pursued by its Democratic exchanges toward General SHERIDAN. The Gazette should have had a reporter at the funeral of Gen. GROSVENOR.

☞ Egypt proposes to use her pyramids for weather signal-stations. If Egypt intends to know about the weather, there is no better way for her to find out than to peer amid the clouds.

☞ The Cincinnati Commercial has an able and instructive editorial on the election of GOODLOVE in Kentucky. Now, who the Burning Ether is GOODLOVE?

☞ P. T. BARNUM is now squandering his money in buying gorgeous presents for his "general manager" and "equestrian director." What a P. T.!

☞ ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is not rich, and his name is not ALEXANDER H. STEVENS. He never had a V.

☞ The popular toast in Illinois—SHERIDAN: Though not in jail yet, may he share a den in Joliet.

☞ Morphine should never be taken to induce sleep. An overdose is too apt to bring on an overdose.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ The Shelby House, on northwest corner Main and Shelby streets, will be sold at auction this afternoon at 3 o'clock by Buchanan & Rogers, real estate agents and auctioneers.

Glen Les Bourbon Whisky

is the product of careful distillation by the old process, and is sold at fair prices according to the various ages. We have this brand of pure Kentucky whisky in private stock from three to twelve years old. W. H. Walker & Co. Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

Walker's Tonic Bitters

invigorates and gives tone to the system, cures chills and fevers, dyspepsia, constipation, and every form of indigestion. In neuralgia, sick and nervous headache, rheumatism and all diseases arising from a torpid liver it acts like a charm. W. H. Walker & Co., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

From a prominent merchant in Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 6, 1871.

I have no hesitation in recommending the above bitters, having witnessed its beneficial effects, and believing them to be all they claim for them. JAMES KEELER.

LOCAL NOTICES.

SEWING MACHINES.

The American is the only button-hole and sewing machine combined in the world. That its button-hole work is perfect is attested by thousands of merchant tailors and shoe manufacturers who have thoroughly tried it; and its plain sewing is equal to any other first-class machine in the market, as hundreds of ladies in this city can testify. It is a perfect, whole, and complete sewing machine, doing the most perfect button-hole and eyelet-hole work, overseaming, and the entire range of plain sewing; is simple in construction, easy to manage, and light running. Call and examine it, No. 90 West Jefferson street.

To One and All.

Are you suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in consumption? If so, use "PISO'S Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston. Sold by all druggists. nos WFAM

Sozodont.

All dentifrices had their drawbacks until the salubrious bark of the soap tree was brought from the Chilian valleys to perfect the fragrant Sozodont, the most wholesome, reliable and delightful article for the teeth that a brush was ever dipped into.

☞ **Barnett's Kalliston** is the greatest face beautifier.

Marriage Guide.

Interesting work, numerous engravings, 224 pages. Price 50 cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo. See advertisement. au17 d&wly

DIED.

BEELER—In this city, on the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock A. M., after a lingering illness, HENRY C., only son of Capt. F. Beeler, aged 20 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday evening, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Herman Fleischer, Seventh street, between Main and Rowan. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

Preston Lodge, No. 261, F. & A. M., will meet this (Wednesday) evening, Nov. 8, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, for work in E. A. degree. Members of sister lodges fraternally invited.

By order of
W. H. MEFFERT, W.·.M.·.
J. ALLEN FOSTER, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

The Louisville Lodge, No. 402, F. & A. M., will hold a called meeting this (Wednesday) evening, 8th inst., at Masonic Temple, at 7 o'clock, precisely, for work in the 3d degree.

J. M. S. MCCORKLE, Secretary.

Masonic Notice.

Special communication of Louisville R. A. Chapter, No. 9, will convene this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work.

By order,
J. C. PURDY, H. P.
S. HILLMAN, Sec'y.

Germania Oil Co.

THE stockholders of the Germania Oil Co. are requested to attend a meeting of this company at the office of the Traders' Bank and Warehouse Co. (Ninth, between Main and Market) at 7½ o'clock on Wednesday evening. Business of importance will be transacted. By order of the Board.

nov7 dtf WM. GEISSEL, Sec'y.

DECEMBER ELECTION.

City Auditor.

JOHN R. REDDING is a candidate for City Auditor at the December election, 1871. nov7 dtc

JOHN M. O'NEAL is a candidate for re-election as City Auditor. nov5 dtc

Chief of Fire Department.

GEO. W. LEVI is a candidate for re-election as Chief Engineer of the Fire Department at the ensuing election. nov7 dtc

HUGH E. CURRY is a candidate for Chief of the Fire Department at the ensuing December election. nov5 dtc

To the Citizens of Louisville, Ky.

At the earnest solicitation of my many personal and political friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of this city. se10 dtcon

DANIEL GUY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Martyrs of Science.

It is not too much to say that tens of thousands are now suffering from biliousness, indigestion, constipation, periodical fevers, general debility, and nervous affections, who might be restored to perfect health within a month or less by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The multitudes who have been cured of these and other ailments by the use of this well-known vegetable remedy are ready to testify to its virtue in a persuasive and a convincing way. They express over the whole country, they are eager to praise and recommend it; and yet, notwithstanding its vast popularity, there are many invalids, and many who are continually exposed to the epidemical diseases, against which it is a sure protection, who, either through indifference or indecision, neglect to seize the opportunity to cure and means of prevention, which they have only to reach out their hands to obtain. This is strange, it is one of the anomalies of human nature which it is impossible to account for or explain. It is, however, quite certain that every day the number of these martyrs of neglect is diminishing. This is proved by the statistics of the sales of the great remedy. During the present fall the demand for it has increased beyond all precedent; and it seems as if in the end the entire community would realize the important fact that, when all other medicines prescribed for the above complaints fail, it can and does effect a cure. As a protection against the diseases most common at this season there is nothing comparable with it.

nov8 sod3&wl

AWFUL DEFEAT!

The rout is complete! The last hope of the parties who have been gotting up SCALP POISONS to compete with

Cristadoro's Excelsior Dye

is lost, lost, lost! Still it towers over all rivals, new and old. Still it remains the STANDARD HAIR DYE OF THE COUNTRY. Still tens of thousands of heads that once shone the white flag of

CARRY CRISTADORO'S COLORS,

and the course of the DYE OF DYES is ever upward and onward. So much for excellence, wholesomeness, and a true reproduction of Nature's tints. As a dressing after dyeing use

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE.

oc26 deod&ecowim

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE

IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD, the only true and perfect HAIR DYE. No Ridiculous Tints; no Disappointment. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous. Black or Brown. At all Druggists' and 16 Bond street, New York.

oc7 deod&weowiy

AVOID QUACKS.

A Victims of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility and premature decay, having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York.

se25 eodem

On Marriage.

Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Nervous debility cured. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. sod Wed&Sun

VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.

SURE DEATH

To Roaches, Bed-bugs and all insects, without poison. Kitchens and Rat and Mice exterminated by

P. REYNARD,
The Great Western Vermin Exterminator,

123 Third street. Contracts taken for clearing hotels, public institutions, and residences.

No Cure No Pay
no 8 WSm&Mlm

GIFT DISTRIBUTIONS.

LAST NOTICE.

Secure Your Christmas and New Year Gifts.

$1,000,000!

BY the authority of the act of the Legislature of Kentucky, of March 15, 1871, the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky will give a

GRAND GIFT CONCERT,

AT LOUISVILLE, KY.,

Saturday, December 16, 1871.

100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION; $10 EACH CURRENCY, HALF TICKETS, $5; QUARTER TICKETS, $2 50.

Tickets will be sent by registered letter. The money for them may be sent by P. O. money order, greenbacks, or draft.

Each ticket consists of four quarters, value $2 50 each. The holder is entitled to admission to the concert and to the value of the gift awarded to it or its fraction.

$350,000 IN GREENBACKS will be distributed to holders of tickets in gifts of from $100,000, the highest, to $750, the lowest, being 721 gifts in all.

The concert is for the benefit of the

Public Library of Kentucky.

THE CITIZENS' BANK OF KY. IS TREASURER, and the Corporators and Supervisors are the Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, and twenty-seven of the most distinguished and respectable citizens of the State.

The undersigned, late principal business manager of the very successful Gift Concert for the benefit of the Mercantile Library at San Francisco, has been appointed Agent and Manager of the Grand Gift Concert.

The drawing and distribution will take place in public, and everything will be done to satisfy the holders of tickets that their interests will be as well protected as if they were personally present to superintend the entire affair.

For tickets and information apply to
C. R. PETERS, 120 Main st., Louisville, Ky.,
No. 8 Astor House, New York.

H. N. Hempstead, No. 440 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.
M. A. French, Virginia City, Nevada.
M. A. Wolf, No. 816 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

Tickets also for sale in every prominent place in the United States.

Owing to the general derangement of mails and advertisements consequent on the disastrous conflagrations in the West, the sale of tickets in this enterprise is extended to NOV. 20, 1871, at which time the main office, 120 Main street, Louisville, Ky., will close for adjustment of accounts and business. No orders except by mail will be received after December 1, and no orders by mail will be filled after December 10. The New York office will close December 5, and other agencies December 5. Every ticket unsold December 14 will be canceled by its number. The drawing will take place in public December 16, 1871, commencing at 9 A. M., and continue until the gifts are awarded. Payment of awards will commence December 19, at 9 o'clock A. M. Circulars of awards will be found at every agency as soon as they can be issued correctly, and will also be sent to all ticket-buyers as soon as possible. No order will be filled at main office for less than $10.

CHAS. R. PETERS,
oc29 dim&su Manager.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MORTON HOUSE,

A NOVEL.

By the Author of VALERIE AYLMER.

One volume, paper covers, with four illustrations by Darley. Price, $1; cloth, $1 50.

IT is a story of the South, thirty years ago, and the scene is laid entirely in that region, in the State of Alabama, so far as we can judge by the names of towns and counties. It has all of the merits and few or none of the faults of "Valerie Aylmer." The young authoress, who is a lady of North Carolina, has, in her second effort, improved upon her first, though that was a work of decided power, and received high commendation from critics of acknowledged skill. The Louisville Courier-Journal pronounced it the best society novel of the day, and the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, in a published letter, pronounced it a work of rare merit. He said: "I was exceedingly interested in it, and pleased with it. I consider it one of the best, indeed the very best, novel I have met with in a long time. The descriptive power, the word-painting power of the author, is very great. I do not know when I have met with a novel which has pleased me so much. I shall look with interest to the future career of this writer in the fields of literature. There must be a great deal more of the same sort where this came from."

Mailed, post-paid, to any address within the United States on receipt of the price.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Publishers, 549 and 551 Broadway, N. Y.

oc28 d&ts2w

MILLINERY.

MAD. F. LANG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Millinery, Cloaks, & Fancy Goods,

No. 226, northeast corner Eighth and Market.

Velvet Cloaks made to order at reduced rates.

oc26 W&Sdtm

Miss M. M. Strasser

BEGS leave to inform her friends and former customers that she has opened and newly fitted up her establishment on Market street, No. 168, between Fourth and Fifth, south side, and is prepared to show a full line of Fall and Winter Millinery, comprising all the new novelties of the season.

A general invitation is extended to her friends to call and examine the same. Respectfully,

se17 3&m&Sat&We M. M. STRASSER.

DIVIDENDS.

Dividend.

LOUISVILLE CITY NATIONAL BANK, November 4, 1871.

THE Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of five per cent., free of all taxes, payable to stockholders on demand.

no6 d5 R. S. MOXLEY, Cashier.

Dividend.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE, November 1, 1871.

THE Board of Directors of this Bank has this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the fourth (4th) inst.

no1 d10 H. M. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Card.

THE certain cure for nervous debility, premature decay of the generative powers, and all the evils resulting from indiscretion, exposure, &c., is now made known by the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, in his own language, as follows: "Having been cured by the use of a simple remedy, after suffering for several years with a severe nervous affection, and that dreadful scourge, premature decay, I will send (free of charge) to my fellow-sufferers the recipe used, if they will address me at No. 41 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky. I owe it to my fellows to state that I am still in my old stand, 41 Fourth street, between Main and Market.

A. DUTEIL,
Importer and manufacturer of Human Hair Goods, Louisville, Ky.

Louisville Chancery Court.

Mary A. Sidney's Adm'x (Mary) &c., } No. 21,691.
against
Mary A. Sidney's Heirs &c., Defendants.

UPON motions of Mary A. Sidney, deceased, are appointed commissioners to sell the following property, to-wit: Lot No. 2 on the south side of Mary street, between Marion and Preston, fronting 25 feet on said Mary street, and running back at right angles with the same width 150 feet to an alley, being the same lot conveyed to said A. Sidney by Adam Miller and F. Miller by deed dated Sept. 9, 1866, and recorded in deed book 128, page 363.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

C. WELMAN,
Marshal Lou

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

HOTTENTOTS SEEN GATHERING BUCHU LEAVES AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE FOR H. T. HELMBOLD.

BUCHU.

[From Dispensatory of the United States.]

DIOSMA CRENATA, BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.

Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic; their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties and Uses.

Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the urinary organs.

They are given in complaints of the urinary organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate Gland, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-wetting in children.

In affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chloresis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings

This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES

IN WHICH IT HAS BEEN GIVEN.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust deposit and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is Diuretic and Blood-purifying, and cures all diseases arising from habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the blood, etc., superseding copaiba in affections for which it is used, in connection with

Helmbold's Rose Wash.

Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. **Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50.**

Describe symptoms in all communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. Established upward of 20 years. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist,

594 Broadway, N. Y., and 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere. se6 We&Sa&weow6

WINDOW GLASS!

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,

Direct Importers, Dealers, and Agents, offer at the Lowest Prices all sizes of

POLISHED FRENCH PLATE GLASS.
French Sheet Glass,
FINE QUALITY AMERICAN SHEET GLASS
NEW ALBANY AND OTHER BRANDS.

mh22 eodtf 98 Main Street, between Second and Third.

THE COURTS.

Louisville City Court.

[*Hon. J. Hop. Price, Judge.*]

TUESDAY, Nov. 7.—J. Hawkins, James Adams, Frank Bayer, Henry Smith, Lawrence Brock, Willis Stemelis, John R. Spedden, Sarah Johnson, Josiah Hawkins, John Trimble, and Wm. Shickness, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $5 each. John Rose, fined $10, and James Brogan, discharged.

Charles Williams, suspected felon; continued until Friday.

Anthony House, suspected felon; held in $300 bond for one year.

Jacob Price, suspected felon; discharged.

Thos. Cochran, abuse of family; dismissed.

James Rompp, carrying concealed a deadly weapon; confessed a fine of $25.

J. Billings, abuse of family; held in $500 bond for ten days.

Lucinda May, stealing $255 from Luke Reynolds; examination waived, and required to give $300 bond to answer.

Oliver Lee, maliciously running a team attached to a wagon over and wounding James Cain; examination waived, and held in $200 bond to answer.

J. L. Daly, killing A. B. McNeal, alias Williams; continued until Friday.

John Thomas, abuse of family; continued one week.

David Moseley and James Brown, stealing violin from J. E. Crum; continued until to-morrow.

Jefferson Court Common Pleas.

[*Hon. H. J. Stites, Judge.*]

TUESDAY, Nov. 7, 1871.—John S. Kline vs. Ross & Dawes. This case has occupied the time of the court to-day. The evidence concluded, instructions argued and submitted to the court, and will be given to the jury to-morrow morning, when the case will be argued by Hon. P. B. Muir for the plaintiff and Gen. John M. Harlan for defendants.

United States District Court.

[*Hon. Bland Ballard, Judge.*]

IN BANKRUPTCY.

TUESDAY, Nov. 7, 1871.—Clark and Duncan, assignees, vs. S. P. Price et al.; judgment by default rendered herein against defendants for $871.

BEFORE J. A. BEATTIE, U. S. COMMISSIONER.

Wm. Pearce, of Newcastle, Henry county, Kentucky, charged with maliciously assaulting Clark Hoskins, colored, with intent to kill, by cutting with a knife, had a preliminary examination to-day before J. A. Beattie, United States Commissioner. After hearing the testimony in the case, the Commissioner held the defendant in the sum of $1,000 to appear at the February term of the United States Court to answer the above charge.

Jefferson County Court.

[*Hon. W. B. Hoke, Judge.*]

TUESDAY, Nov. 7, 1871.—B. Zeller vs. Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad; this case tried the present term of this court, in which a judgment was rendered for $60 damages to plaintiff for killing his cow on said railroad, caused by the negligence of the employes of said road; motion for new trial sustained, verdict and judgment set aside, new trial granted, and cause redocketed for the next (December) term of the court.

PROBATE ORDERS.

Henry Hart qualified as guardian of Walter and Addison Hitt, orphan children of Addison B. Hitt, deceased, with John Homire and D. H. Mapother as securities.

Louisville Chancery Court.

[*Hon. Jas. Harlan, Chancellor pro tem.*]

TUESDAY, Nov. 7, 1871.—Western Financial Corporation vs. George E. Heinsohn et al. The following opinion and decree were entered herein to-day:

The very able discussion of the important questions arising upon the cross petition of Werne & Pope merits an elaborate opinion, but the general business of the court occupies so much of my time that I must content myself with a statement of my conclusions rather than an argument.

The contest is concerning the validity of an instrument purporting to be a mortgage made by Geo. E. Heinsohn and wife, conveying all the real estate of his wife, "to secure the second parties (Werne & Pope) harmless from all liabilities they or either of them may be under by reason of indorsements or securityships for said Geo. E. Heinsohn, and to secure the payment of all paper of said Heinsohn, either notes, bills or drafts upon which the name or names of either of said second parties may be, whatever may be the position of said names on said papers; also to secure to the second party, or either of them, any debt or debts which said Heinsohn may owe them." There is nothing also in the paper to indicate the extent of the liabilities to be secured.

After a careful examination I am forced to the conclusion that the privy examination was insufficient and the acknowledgment defective.

This is now a legitimate subject of inquiry, since the Court of Appeals has decided, in the recent case of Woodhead vs. Faulds (7 Bush) that the clerk's certificate of acknowledgment is but *prima facie* evidence; subject, however, like other presumptions, to be rebutted by oral or other testimony overcoming the legal presumption. The evidence on this point is explicit. The deputy clerk, who took the acknowledgment when he was not sixteen years of age, says: "I read no part of said mortgage to her, nor did I explain the meaning and effect thereof. Mrs. Heinsohn read said mortgage in my presence. I then told Mr. Heinsohn, her husband, to step aside, which he did. I then asked Mrs. Sarah M. Heinsohn if she understood it. She said she did, and I then took her acknowledgment to said mortgage in due form of law. Mr. George E. Heinsohn, her husband, was in the same room when I took his wife's acknowledgment to said mortgage."

To make the deed of a married woman effectual, the officer taking the acknowledgment must "explain to her the contents and effect of the deed, separate and apart from her husband, and thereupon, if she freely and voluntarily acknowledges the same, and is willing for it to be recorded, the officer shall certify the same," &c. *1 R. S. Chap. 24, Sec. 22.*

The statute has not been complied with. It is clear that the "*contents and effects*" of the mortgage were not explained to Mrs. Heinsohn by the officer; and the statement of Mrs. Heinsohn that she understood it can not be considered as dispensing with the explanation by the officer, inasmuch as, even if she did understand it, which I very much doubt, that statement was made not separate and apart from her husband, but while he was present in the room, and within his hearing and observation. There was then neither a separate examination nor explanation except in the presence and hearing of the husband. There is much in the case tending to show that the acknowledgment was not the free and voluntary act of Mrs. Heinsohn; but a discussion of the many facts and circumstances which the investigation of this point would call up would require more time than I have at command. Some of the profession apprehend mischief from the introduction of the rule in Woodhead vs. Faulds, but I can not deny its wisdom and justice when applied to cases where it is attempted to divest a wife of her estate to pay the antecedent debts and liabilities of an insolvent husband.

The reluctance and hesitation with which our Court of Appeals have reached the conclusion that the power of alienation by a married woman of her real estate embraces the power to charge it by mortgage, should lead us to close scrutiny into all cases where, as in this one, the regularity and validity of the instrument are impeached upon such serious grounds.

Let a decree be entered dismissing the petition of the plaintiff, the cross petition of Werne and cross petition of Pope, with costs to Mrs. Heinsohn.

A Curious Idea.

At a recent meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, the following letter from Mr. W. H. McKinney, of Morrow, Ohio, was read, and excited much remark: "A friend of mine in Jacksonville, Florida, writes me that he has made a discovery which he regards as very important. By the use of concussion he has destroyed all the insects in and around his orchard and nursery-grounds. A railroad train runs through his grounds, and two trains pass daily—one in the fore part of the night, and the other in the latter part. His attention became drawn to the fact that his peaches, plums, grapes, etc., along on both sides of the railroad, were very slightly injured, no insects scarcely seemed to depredate upon them, but in other parts of his grounds much damage was done by them.

Believing that it was the concussion on the atmosphere by the passage of the train that caused this, he concluded that he would see what concussion would do if practiced on a large scale. Consequently he placed two pounds of powder in a hollow, live oak stump, and put fuse and fire to it in the calmest portion of the night. The result was there were no more insects to be found and no more depredations committed by them in his orchard. He claims that it killed every curculio. More than this, Mr. Harlies says that his trees and grape vines sprang into new vigor, the like of which he never saw before. When tried at night, the atmosphere being dense and in a calm, it is destructive, too, to the caterpillar. He regards it, furthermore, the greatest purifier of the atmosphere, destroying the animalculæ in it, thus removing the exciting cause of yellow fever, cholera, etc."

☞ The constancy of love is beautifully illustrated in the case of an aged couple in Wisconsin, who have been engaged to be married thirty years; and during that time have never been out of jail together long enough to have the ceremony solemnized.

AHNAPEE.

The Terrible Story of the Last Wisconsin Hamlet that Fought the Hurricane of Fire.

Cowards and Heroes.

[Ahnapee, Wis., Letter to N. Y. Tribune.]

Human annals do not surpass, in equal time and space, the immensity and intensity of suffering and death crowded into the meager epitome of one single hour. The scene of a thriving industry, and the home of nearly a hundred people, the place, though isolated from any human vicinity, had maintained a flourishing and tranquil vitality. The shingle mill, with its coadjutant industries, gave employment to the entire people, women and children dividing the easy labors of shingling and binding. There were but four buildings on the clearing—the mill, the general boarding house, a store, and the barn. Economy and convenience, curious to say, had dictated the selection of this remote spot. The timber inexhaustibly covered the place, and it was of unequaled quality; a lazy little stream meandering through the gnarled roots and soft soil offered a supply of water, enough with artesian wells to drive the mill machinery. It was cheaper to work the great logs into marketable shape here, where they were right at hand, than establish the mills on the lake or bay and drag the immense timber over miles of wretched roads. The fiery experience of the west shore—of the whole Northern Wisconsin—had been the experience of this wood-immersed hamlet. For weeks, incessant, laborious battle had been waged night and day, reliefs of men, and even women, taking turns in the exhausting contest. It was hoped that all danger had been warded off when a wide belt, fully a mile deep, had been burned outward from the clearing. The serenity of assured safety had come upon the people when this black circumvallation was complete—the very night before the calamity. On that fatal Sunday morning the mill operations suspended, and the men who had homes in the neighboring towns of Big and Little Sturgeon made an early start through the woods. When night came some kindly Providence detained them, and the massacre was so much less. The night came on tranquilly, the humid air gave grateful promise of coming rain, and the last lingering distrust was banished from the timidest inhabitant. Early in the night most of the little population in the hamlet were in-doors or in bed. It was still early when those casually astir outside saw a great glowing light shoot athwart the southern sky, and, spreading rapidly west and northward, continue with dazzling brilliancy. Presently a slender column of fire shot forward, and, caught by a whirlwind, came plowing through the solid timber toward the mill. By this time the sleepers and all had rushed from the barrack in a wild, clamoring consternation.

Three brothers, Williamsons, owned the mill, and had in the colony mother, father, sisters, wives, and children. Hastily charging the women to care for themselves, the brothers set about saving the property if possible. But before the hose could be brought to bear, the saving of life alone became the stake in the dreadful encounter. The brothers, as proprietors, seem for a time to have been full of calm, brave discretion, and, with the full realization of the sudden danger in the first rush of the tornado, attempted systematic plans of preservation. The women were directed as far as possible to put on men's clothes throughout, as offering less chance for the fire to catch. So far as known, not a woman heeded the advice. Had they done so, their lives might not have been sacrificed on that ignoble pyre. Even if life had not been spared, the most revolting sights of the massacre would have been spared the heart-broken survivors. This was the last shred of coherent conduct among the frightened people. Swift whirling columns of flame had cut through the intervening timber, and fell voraciously on the light frame buildings. The whirlwind lashing the trees into fragments caught the fire in roaring surges, and flung it about in billowy waves among the tree-tops. Slender tongues of fire falling from above played in malevolent currents across the clearing. A desperation of terror filled men, women, and children—a terror as natural as fatal, for had common fortitude led the group not a soul need have perished. With one impulse the frantic mass, battling and crowding, rushed to the potato patch. Here a rising ground was crowned by a shallow pit, not six feet around, and hardly, at the deepest part, two feet below the surface of the ground. Men now living, who came almost unscathed through that night of doom, tell how, before the evil time, when the fires were raging, this spot had been fixed on as a place of safety, because, almost in the center of the clearing, with no inflammatory matter near, it seemed to promise a breathing in case of a general conflagration. There had been constant jocosities and banter about this "center of salvation," and some one actually attempting to enlarge the cavity had been driven off by good-natured ridicule. Even as late as Saturday it had been used as a place of refuge notwithstanding, and, when the actual danger came, the credulous mass remembered the delusive pit. If that fatal spot had not been, if the whimsical belief had not obtained a firm hold, there is not the slightest doubt but the forty-seven that perished would have escaped in the neighboring woods. Into that cramped place, crowding, buffeting, begging, cursing, imploring, praying, shrieking, men, children and women elbowed and fought in the frenzy of a hideous desperation and terror. Not large enough to admit a dozen by the closest packing, nearly fifty wrestled and crowded in and about the fatal spot. With ostrich instinct, in the abjectness of their unreasoning fear, men plowed their burning heads under the living pyre. An inextricable pyramid of bodies, in all sorts of conceivable postures, stood in the flame-swept place.

There were a few in this awful time that preserved an amazing equanimity. The engineer of the mill, Byron Merrill, a young fellow of marked character and intelligence, battled resolutely till the last chance to save his employers' property, and only when the futility of the effort and the danger to life became obvious was his self-imposed duty resigned. A bit of romance tinges the glaring picture. His sweetheart was the relative of the mill-owners, Miss Maggie Williamson, a girl, it is said, of rare beauty and attraction. The young fellow, bright and cultured beyond his kind, regarded with favor and affection for many a mile around, had won her heart, and the two were to have been married. The girl, with her kindred, had fled to the potato-patch, and here, suffocating with smoke, their garments in flames, and writhing in awful agony, the young fellow found the chief part of the people. He tried to scatter the infatuated group; with his hat pressed closely over his mouth and nostrils, he directed the group to break and take shelter in the edge of the timber. Hopeless! The roar of the hurricane, even the blood-curdling shrieks of the sufferers drowned his voice. He tried by main force to tear the hideous mass asunder, but the strength of a giant could not have broken the maddened clutch of the wretched sufferers. The group was immovably fixed to the fatal spot, and rose from burning sand a fiery Laocoon struggling with the coiling flames. Merrill, hastily fetching wetted blankets, threw them over the nearest sufferers, meantime shouting to them to break for the timber, not twenty steps away. Useless. With the skin hanging in shreds upon his hands and forehead, he carried water and poured it on the infatuated group, while the ignoble crowding went on madly among the swiftly roasting crowd. The tumultuous struggle had been from the first a loathsome, unreasoning fear; a moment's coolness, a moment's cessation of the frightful effort to wedge downward, would have given life to all. The time came, however, when the faithful Merrill, stripped almost of clothing, and burned beyond recognition, had to give up the heroic effort, and, plunging through the darting flame, dashed his burning body in the well. Earlier in the catastrophe a half dozen heavy sleepers had found tardiness their salvation from the potato patch, and they darted into the timber belt, which had been carefully burned out long before to keep the fire from the houses. Here, prone on the ground, they protected themselves, while the mad crowd, not ten yards away, roasted in their blindness. The falling trees could be guarded against, but nothing could save from the encompassing fire in the clearings. One came, too, whose frail chance of life the meanest creature struggling in that hot pit would not have refused, an old tottering, half blind, trembling woman, mother to the owners of the mill. She must have been forgotten in the first rush, for when she came toward the potato patch it was filled with a swarming crowd thrown prone upon their faces in the shallow depths of the potato pit. Seven of her kindred writhed in that hideous knot. Passing on with decrepit step, the venerable mother, whose eighty-four years had not worn out coolness and discretion, came upon a great bowlder near the edge of the timber. Climbing on this, although half suffocated, she covered her head with her skirts, and, with clothes carefully tucked up from the running flames, kept for hours on the back of this unique salamander. The only son that came out of the fire with his life, it is said, did not forget his duty, and aided his mother to this forlorn refuge. Be that as it may, with a thick blanket well wetted over her body and her skirts out of reach of the hot incendiary sand, the brave old lady perched on that rock through the long night of agony, every shriek of her roasting kindred splitting her ears, and their burning bodies almost within reach of her helpless arms. Twice through the night she received succor, once from her son, who came up and wetted her covering, and once from the barnmaster, Bush, who also bathed her head and gave her cool water to drink. Through the whole unspeakable tragedy of piteous cowardice ran this vein of simple fortitude and heroic endurance.

The mill blacksmith, Michael Adams, stands out as though of almost antique mold. He was a man of gigantic figure and grave, rough reserve. When the danger came, he gathered his three children and baby in his great strong arms, and with his wife strode to the center of the clearing, where he calmly placed them on wetted blankets, and, covering them with his coat, quietly brought water in buckets and saturated the frail protection. The flames hissed and roared about him, but he never desisted. Resisting the hot torrents with wonderful endurance, and even when his hair was ablaze, his hands fleshless, and the coals eating into his flesh, he continued his efforts for wife and child. The young engineer and the barn-master shouted to him to fly to the woods. He seemed to hear them, but calmly shaking his head remained at his post. As his strength and sight began to fail, he looked with unutterable yearning toward the helpless group at his feet, then glanced anxiously toward the wood. Whether he saw that there was the better chance of safety can never be known; he reeled suddenly and dropped like shot in his tracks. When help came to that group the next day, an unscarred babe lay in the arms of its dead mother, the father's arm about both. They were, of course, all dead, but the father alone, with one arm burned off, was unrecognizable, save by his giant frame. Even the dog that howled, smothering in the hot air and kept in an ecstasy of restless motion to prevent being roasted on the hot sands, seemed impressed by this man's devotion. Wagging delirious inquiry with his tail, and interjecting sharp barks, he seemed to plead with his obdurate master. Hopeless of recognition, then he would poke his nose under the wet blankets, and, after a thorough cooling, emerge dejectedly, as though deprecating the weakness while his master stood exposed. Sands growing hotter and hotter, the forbearing brute made for the woods, but in mid-career, and almost in the performance of a jig—his legs were kept moving so briskly to keep his feet from burning—he turned longingly, as if reminding the man that this was the way to safety. No heed was paid him, and with painful limps and piteous whines he returned, and settling his feet on the blanket, stared eagerly at his master. His poor singed body was found in that attitude of love and duty.

At the well, which stood nearest the house, a wretched group had taken refuge—not only at, but in it. Six people flung themselves into this last resort, counting confidently on it as a place of security. Finally, when crippled by the fire, and exhausted by his long efforts, the young man Merrill threw himself into that crowded pit also, the place was packed. Even here his presence of mind was all that saved a life where life had very little chance. The frail wooden curbing above the mouth had taken fire, and the flames began to run downward fiercely. The paralyzed group dared not put out their heads, lest the flames should smother them. But Merrill, without an instant's hesitation, uprose and flung the dangerous thing away, and the barn-master, hovering about the edge of the woods, presently refreshed the smothered victims by a bucketful of water. The well was, notwithstanding, a place of death. The flames, sweeping savagely over the clearing, lurched and spit down hatefully into the crowded pit, and soon the steady blaze from within indicated the fate of its inmates. Merrill still held his mind, and resisted the flames. In this he was aided by Brush, who helped him to his final deliverance. He aided all who would listen to him manfully, and to him the few that were saved, in a large measure, owe their lives. He brought water from the creek to aid the group on the potato-patch, and kept the sheltering blankets saturated as long as he dared venture inside the line of fire. It must not be supposed that outside the clearing stretched a solitude of safety. On the contrary, the ceaseless explosions of breaking trunks and splintered branches were so terrific, mingled with volumes of flame in the tree tops, that the great part of the people preferred to risk the dangers of the open ground. But the thick wood had its security, and with care the people that lay down near the edge found themselves, when the frightful morning came, substantially uninjured.

Here the climax comes; the tragedy is complete in this one terrific picture; the light of the new day revealed only the machinery of the horrid masterpiece. The red glare of night had changed into the bleak dawn, and the dawn had changed into high noon before a helpful hand broke into the black Golgotha. The barnmaster Bush, when silence had fallen upon the place an hour or two before dawn, took horse and attempted to make his way to Little Sturgeon; as well try to ride through a stone wall. Leaving his horse behind, he struggled, by the bright light of the burning pines, and, after incalculable trouble in the way and out of the way, some time about daylight he came upon the ruins of a lumberman's cabin, which by the regular path was not more than two miles from the mill. He had been hours in reaching it, and, worn out by the labors and agony of the night, he sat down to rest. Presently the owner came, and together the two men started back to the settlement. They came first to the well. Merrill, apparently quite dead, was taken out first. Six more after, all dead, save a child, crowded below its mother at the bottom. Merrill soon gave feeble evidence of life, and was cared for at once. Bush ran to the stone to aid the old woman; the blankets were rolled away. The stone was bare, and no vestige of Mrs. Williams could be found. Then they came upon the pit. An indistinguishable heap of arms, legs and bodies, perfectly still and wholly naked, was all that remained of the mass that came there in abundant life a few hours before. They were all dead, and few of them recognizable. Seven Williamsons perished in the group, among others the young girl, whose long black hair was found clutched in masses in her uncharred hands.

The darkness of a new night threw a pitying vail over the scene when the first relief from the outside had succeeded in cutting a way through. The work of burial began next morning, and 59 were accounted for in the fatal clearing. The venerable mother was found on the road to Big Sturgeon the day after her terrible exposure, very feeble and worn out. She was tenderly cared for, and is in a fair way to regain what she can count but little—her health. One son out of three was spared. Her husband laid his gray hairs in the terrible holocaust; her whole kindred passed away in the ravages of that deadly night. To this day the woods are not clear of their dead. Bodies in every stage of decay are constantly brought in by the committees, and until that is ended the grand total can only be a matter of conjecture.

THE "CINDER-CATE."

Sorting and Counting the Burned Money from the Chicago Ruins.

A Delicate Process.

[World Washington Letter.]

I wandered into the Treasury Department a day or two ago to ask General Spinner to let me see what was being done with the charred money from Chicago. I found the Treasurer sitting at his desk, affixing that remarkable signature of his to certain papers. The manner of making it is almost as singular as the signature itself, for the General turns his hand completely inward while writing. The Treasurer's room still bears marks of the jubilee which was celebrated by his clerks on his return from abroad. His door has "Welcome home" painted in black on the ground glass, and his desk has the same legend in gilt letters on the green morocco covering. Though so late in the season, there are fresh bouquets placed on his table every morning; for the old gentleman is very generally beloved by those under his authority. I was shown to the room occupied by the ladies employed on the burned money; shall I call it *cinder-cates*? This room is one of the suite belonging until recently to the Attorney General's office. The Department of Justice has now removed across President square, near Riggs' bank, and occupies the second and third floors of the building just being completed, built by the Freedmen's Savings Bank. The room into which the nine ladies who count the "burnt cases" have been moved is very large and pleasant, and was selected for them because, having a southern exposure with nothing near to intercept the light, it has special advantages for this kind of work, which needs the strongest light possible. The charred packages of money which have been almost reduced to cinders, and which crumble at the slightest touch, are brought to the ladies skilled in dealing with such cases. The contents of a safe which was in Adams Express Company's building, in Chicago, were being counted when I went in. There were national bank notes, United States Treasury bonds, nickels, railroad bonds and postage-stamps upon the tables. All these must be sorted and arranged, counted and the value estimated. Such work as this, as may easily be believed, is no light task. The notes are baked to a crisp, and are perfectly black, and the idea of separating them and deciphering the engraving on their faces seems at first utterly absurd. Some of the packages are in tolerable order, in other cases three or four hundred notes which have been carelessly thrown into a box are so melted together that it seems impossible to separate them; in others bonds have been tied up in a roll for convenience sake, and are in the worst condition possible to be separated. And here I would give a word of warning. Anybody is liable to be burnt out; any fire-proof safe is subject to being brought under the test of extreme heat, and its contents roasted, so that all persons having notes, bonds, or postage-stamps put away for safe-keeping, should take the precaution to keep them spread out their full size, one placed neatly over the other, and, in case of an accident or calamity such as that at Chicago, very little will be lost in the process of redemption. All notes, whose value can be made out, are redeemed at full value. There is no discount on burned money, as there is on mutilated money. The safes or the boxes containing the money are sent at once from the Treasurer's office to the ladies, whom long experience has proved qualified for the delicate and difficult task of handling it and deciphering its value. They take it carefully from its receptacles, and proceed to separate the notes with the utmost skill. Those notes which are so far gone that they crumble at the slightest touch, have their cinders carefully pasted together on sheets of tissue-paper. Great care is taken to prevent the loss of a single note. The ladies are supplied with various aids in their work. Each has a magnifying-glass and several small, thin, sharp, steel instruments with flat blades, which last are indispensable in separating the notes. With National Bank notes the name of the State, the bank, and the denomination of the note must be deciphered, that the money may be returned to the banks which issued it for redemption. The counter certifies to the number of packages, of pieces, denomination, and the total amount. In the case of the Treasury notes, the counter furnishes a schedule for the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, another for the Treasurer, and a third for the Register. These schedules are carefully looked over in these bureaus, signed, and afterward the notes are burned in the presence of representatives of the three officers above named. This work is not only complicated, but imposes great responsibility upon those having it to do; nevertheless, it is proper to state that the ladies receive but $900 per annum for their labor.

The postage stamps found in the express safes are arranged, counted, and returned to the general post-office; the railroad bonds are returned to the railroad companies who issued them. The National Bank notes, after being returned to the banks which issued them, are sent to the agents of the banks in Washington, and by them sent to the office of the Comptroller of the Currency in the Treasury Department. In the redemption division of this office they are counted by ladies, one a representative of the Secretary, a second a representative of the Comptroller, and a third a representative of the Treasurer, and lastly by the agent of the bank, making four countings in all. Accuracy is thus secured, and each counter is a check upon the rest. Afterwards the certificates are signed by gentlemen representing the officers above named, and the money is taken in strong boxes, securely locked, to be burned. There is a considerable degree of ceremony attending upon the burning of the notes, although they have already been canceled and reduced to the value of waste paper. The representatives of the offices named and the agent of the bank whose notes are to be burned go down into the cellar of the treasury building into a small room resembling a prison cell more than anything else. The furnace resembles an oven, and is set in the wall. It has an iron door which is fastened with three padlocks. Each lock will open only to its own key. The gentlemen acting as representatives of the three officers before mentioned each has a key, and each in turn unlocks the padlock which his key fits. The boxes containing the money are opened by the Secretary's representative; the messenger in attendance sweeps back the ashes of yesterday's burning, piles shavings in the furnaces, throws in a package of notes as a first offering, closes the furnace door, and the fire begins to roar. The door is opened again, and package after package of notes is thrown in, mutilated notes, defaced and time-worn notes, and the charred relics of the Chicago disaster are tossed in. There is a species of excitement in throwing money into the fire. There is a dash of recklessness in it which is fascinating to sober-minded persons accustomed to economy. I know of no better way to ease one's mind after being forced to look twice at every penny before spending it than to be allowed to participate in the cremation of that money-god which has been tormenting you. You have your revenge on yourself for your enforced niggardliness and on the dire necessity which has caused your straits. It is almost exhilarating to toss $20,000 that doesn't belong to you into the flames. Nothing equals it except perhaps Artemus Ward's self-sacrifice in sending his wife's relatives into the army.

After all the money is thrown in, the door of the furnace is locked with the same ceremony with which it was unlocked, and the money is left to burn alone.

Once upon a time the draught in the furnace used to burn Treasury notes and fractional currency was so strong as to carry notes up the chimney, whence they would fly a short distance in the air and fall in the court-yard. It was discovered that these were picked up and used again as money, so measures have been taken to prevent any such occurrence in the future.

GREELEY'S GAME.

A Combination to Drag Schuyler Colfax from Retirement.

[From the New York Standard, Nov. 6.]

The readers of the Standard know that we have always insisted upon regarding the Hon. Schuyler Colfax as a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Colfax has denied this, saying that under no circumstances would he remain in public life at the end of his present term, to which we have replied that the Presidency is an office neither to be sought nor declined, and that when a grateful people tender him or anybody else the office of Chief Magistrate he will accept it. We are confident that Mr. Greeley, for instance, has a programme for the canvass of the Presidency which will open after our coming election, involving the nomination of Mr. Colfax. He intends to defeat General Grant, if he possibly can, very much as he defeated Mr. Seward in 1860, to nurse into life as many candidates as possible, and to fall back upon Mr. Colfax as the popular and available man. A more pertinent illustration, perhaps, would be that afforded by the nomination of Mr. Polk in 1844 and Gen. Pierce in 1852. It will be remembered that Mr. Polk was thrown into the convention, after the enemies of Van Buren had worried his friends and threatened to defeat the party by withdrawing from the convention and supporting Cass. In 1852 the friends of Van Buren and Mr. Buchanan retaliated upon Gen. Cass and nominated Gen. Pierce, assisted as they were in New York by Mr. Dickinson and Gov. Marcy. The policy of the opponents of Gen. Grant in the Republican party is to defeat him in detail. They intend to build up the opinion that Gen. Grant is not the strongest man in the Republican party, and if this opinion can gain ground (and there are many able men in the country who are steadily fanning it into life), the defeat of Gen. Grant will be possible and the nomination of Colfax almost inevitable.

Whether Mr. Colfax is aware of this combination or not we can not say; but it is certain that he does not mean to be forgotten by the country. For a statesman yearning for private life he gives the world his views and suggestions about platforms with singular persistency. His last publication is printed in another column, and will be read with attention by those who look closely at the developments of Republican politics, and who, reading through the lines, see what the opponents of General Grant really mean to do.

War Cotton Sales.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune has the following in regard to developments brought out by the United States Court of Claims: "The investigation by the United States Court of Claims into the various claims against the United States for cotton seized by Government officers during the rebellion, brings out some remarkable developments, which tend to throw additional light on the mystery which has surrounded the sale of cotton by the Government agents shortly after it was seized from the rebels during the war. The Government realized from the sale about $80,000,000, but the examinations of the Government agents' books and other evidence, which has been obtained through the prosecution of these claims, reveals the fact that the cotton was worth over twice that amount. It appears that some of the agents at New York disposed of the cotton at 29 cents a pound, when its market value at the time of the sales was 75 cents per pound. Some of the agents appear to have been in collusion with the purchasers, and the poorest kinds of cotton were shown as samples of the entire lot held by the Government, the bidders getting it by this arrangement at the low figure of 29 cents per pound, and subsequently selling it at the market price, thereby securing a handsome profit. The claimants, however, refuse to base their claims at a figure less than its market value at the time of the sale, and it is feared that the Government will in refunding the money for these cotton seizures, be a considerable loser, especially now that the British claimants stand a chance, before the mixed commission, of being allowed some compensation for these losses. It is now known at the Treasury that several of these cotton agents defrauded the Government out of large amounts of money. The accounts show this, but what steps the United States will take to recover its just dues have not been decided upon.

The Dictionary Story.

[From the Chicago Post, November 4.]

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that Dr. O. W. Holmes, having been applied to by an autograph hunter, in a letter asking whether he preferred Worcester's or Webster's dictionary, replied by cutting out the word Webster, pasting it on a sheet of paper and returning it. The entire story is a fiction. Dr. Holmes received no such application, made no such reply, and, as appears from a note published in the Boston Transcript, does not prefer Webster's to Worcester's dictionary. An agent of Webster's work, not overscrupulous as to truth and fact, made up the story out of the whole cloth, and his fabrication is how kept afloat as a paid advertisement. Dr. Holmes' note will now, no doubt, be advertised in the interest of the other publication.

RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

[*For particulars see advertisements.*]

Cincinnati	ABEONA	9 A. M.
Cincinnati	EXCHANGE	4 P. M.
Henderson	CAMELIA	4 P. M.
Evansville	LeCLAIRE No. 2	4 P. M.
Madison	NAT WILLIAMS	1 P. M.

Arrivals Yesterday.

Anna, Cincinnati.	Nashville, Cincinnati.
Leonora, Madison.	Camelia, Henderson.
LeClaire, Evansville.	

Departures Yesterday.

Anna, Cincinnati.	Nashville, Cincinnati.
Leonora, Madison.	R. C. Gray, Henderson.
LeClaire, Evansville.	

[*Special dispatches to the Courier-Journal report the condition of the weather and rivers at various points.*]

The river commenced to recede yesterday, and had fallen about one-half an inch in the twenty-four hours ending at 6 P. M. At that hour the marks showed three feet scant at the head of the canal, and about fifteen inches steamboat water in the pass down the Indian chute. Geo. Oyler, pilot of the mail-line packet Nashville, reports four feet on Grassy flats. The weather yesterday was cloudy, with the wind from the southeast, and the weathercock at the corner of Third and Main streets pointed due east. Capt. L. B. Dunham says that this is a sure indication of rain. He ought to know, for we are satisfied that he has watched it more closely than any living steamboatman. Business was duller yesterday, both at the city and Portland wharves, than we have ever known it.

The R. C. Gray went out for Evansville at 4 P. M.

The Nat. Williams goes out for Madison and Carrollton to-day at 1 P. M.

The Camelia is the Henderson packet to-day, leaving at 4 P. M. sharp.

The Anna and Nashville were the Cincinnati mail-line boats yesterday. Both left on time.

The Abeona and Exchange are the Cincinnati Mail-line boats to-day, leaving promptly at the usual hour.

Two of the crew of the R. P. Walt were drowned Saturday by the capsizing of the yawl while hunting the channel above Helena.

The LeClaire No. 2 arrived from Evansville yesterday evening with a fine trip. She leaves the Portland wharf this evening at 4 o'clock on her return trip.

The Clifford, a new boat built at Cincinnati for the upper Red river trade, will be down to-day and descend the falls, with Capt. Pink Varble at the wheel.

Capt. Packer is having all the coal that he has at West Louisville towed in barges to the Portland wharf. He brings up in each barge about 4,000 bushels, and it is being distributed through the city as fast as he can get it up.

But few delegates to the Steamboat Convention had arrived up to 10 o'clock last night. A large number will arrive by this morning's trains. The Cincinnati delegation will come down by the Ohio and Mississippi railroad this morning.

Captain E. R. Perry arrived from New Orleans Monday. He is here as a delegate to represent the interest of the steamboatmen of New Orleans in the convention that convenes at the Galt House this morning. Also to look after the interest of his new steamer, John Howard, being built by James Howard & Co., of Jeffersonville. He says that he is well pleased in every respect with his boat, and is of the opinion that she will be, when completed, one of the best cotton boats now afloat.

The St. Louis Republican of yesterday says: "The river at this port continues to rise. Steamboatmen are in high spirits. Cargoes are daily becoming heavier. The entire rise at this port since the river began to 'swell' is about fifteen inches. Boats of a larger size are preparing to re-enter their trades. We noticed the fine Memphis packet City of Chester at the wharf ready to receive freight. Other boats of 'grand proportion' will soon make their appearance, if the river will only continue to rise. Shippers are ready to welcome a resumption of low freight rates via the river with an overwhelming patronage. Things wore a cheerful look around the wharves yesterday. The sky was partially overcast with clouds yesterday, and rain may be anticipated. All was quiet along the landing yesterday, though a number of visitors went to that locality to get a glimpse of the 'Father of Waters.'"

The St. Louis Times of yesterday says: "A meeting of the board of directors, or at least the executive committee of the board, was held yesterday evening in the rooms of the Boatmen's Insurance and Trust company. Captain John S. McCune, president of the association, was in the chair, and Captain James McCord, permanent secretary of the association, acted as secretary at the meeting yesterday. It was stated that they had met to make final arrangements for the delegates accredited to the Louisville convention. The following is a corrected list of the names of the gentlemen furnished with credentials to the convention, and will leave this evening at 5 o'clock, via the Vandalia route for Louisville, Kentucky: H. C. Haarstick, E. W. Gould, James L. Huse, Isaac M. Mason, William Rhodes, David Hiner, John N. Bofinger, Henry W. Brolaski, George A. Hynes, W. W. Green, R. A. Bryson, John T. McCord, James B. Homans, Wm. S. Miller, John McClay and John H. Bettis."

The Cincinnati Times and Chronicle of yesterday says: "The committee on the revision of the new steamboat law have worked hard and faithfully, and have now got the law into such a shape that much time and labor will be spared the convention. The spirit and perseverance of the committee, in spending hours of valuable time over the work, are truly commendable and deserving of consideration at the hands of every steamboat man. Every member of the committee was on hand regularly day after day, and not a single flaw has escaped their careful scrutiny. Messrs. Evans, Lindsey & Cassilly furnished us with a list of the insurance companies in which the Wade Hampton is insured, together with the risk taken in each company. It is as follows: Cincinnati Companies—Franklin, $2,500; Firemen's, $2,500; Enterprise, $3,000; American, $3,000; Western, $2,500; Ohio Valley, $5,000; Union, $5,000; Commercial, $5,000; National, $4,000; Farmers', $2,500; Burnet, $2,500. Wheeling companies—Peabody, $2,000; Ætna, $2,000; Citizens', $2,000. Albany companies, $4,000. Sam. J. Hale, Esq., this morning received a telegram from New York, stating that the delegates from that city, Boston and Baltimore would arrive at Louisville Thursday morning. The delegates from New York and Boston are Cyrus F. Smith, H. L. Livingston, W. P. Clyde, C. H. Delemater, C. W. Copeland, S. H. Reynolds, Richard Peck, S. Smith, and A. P. St. John. From Baltimore are J. S. Brown and Joseph Craig. The Boatmen's Association of this city has been presented with a carpet from John Shillito & Co., chairs from Baillie & Cox, and spittoons from Huntington & Co. Beside these they will receive a splendid sign from Mr. Denton, the well-known steamboat painter, who is now engaged on the work. The association wishes us to express its acknowledgement of these presents, which we do with pleasure."

The Evansville Courier of yesterday gives the following particulars of a meeting of steamboatmen and steamboat-owners, held in Evansville on Monday: "A respectable and influential meeting of steamboatmen and steamboat owners was held last evening in the parlors of H. H. Parkhill, the eminent photographer on Main street, who very kindly tendered the use of his rooms, on account of certain repairs that were being made for the admission of a very large and capacious safe for the use of the Evansville insurance company, in the office of which the meeting was originally intended to be held. Capt. H. T. Dexter, president *pro tem.*, called the meeting to order. The secretary *pro tem.*, M. Anthony, was excused from reading the minutes of the previous meeting. The following names of gentlemen were read and admitted as members of the Steamboatmen's Association of the city of Evansville, viz: Captain Jack Grammar, Captain Lafe Elder, Captain Charles Perkins, Captain A. O. Durland, Captain E. Schoenlaub, Captain B. H. Hurt, Captain John Sinzich, Captain Alonzo Murray, Captain Henry Sweetser, Captain H. S. Mitchell, Phy. D. Viets, James Gilmore, T. H. Rittenhouse, Thomas D. Burnett, James Wells, Henry D. Larue, Sam. Miner, Al. Maynard, W. W. Myers, I. S. Moore, J. H. Morris and Charley Gardner. The foregoing names are an addition to those already admitted at the first meeting. Captain F. T. Hodge moved that a committee of two be appointed by the chair to select a board of directors, which was agreed to. Captains Hodge and Sweetser were appointed on said committee, who reported the following names, which were concurred in, viz: Captain Henry T. Dexter, Capt. Gus. Fowler, Capt. Jack Grammar, Capt. Allen T. Duncan, Capt. Charles Perkins, Capt. F. T. Hodge and Commodore W. F. Nesbitt. Mr. Nesbitt then moved that a permanent president and secretary be appointed, which resulted in the unanimous choice of Capt. Henry T. Dexter, president, and Capt. Henry Sweetser, secretary. The Hon. John S. Hopkins was, on motion of the same gentleman, elected treasurer of the association. Capt. Phy D. Viets moved that a committee of three be appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws of the Steamboatmen's Association at Cincinnati, which resulted as follows, viz: Captain Mark Anthony, Captain Henry Sweetser and J. N. Silverthorn. The following delegates will leave on the train this morning to attend the Louisville convention, which will be held to-morrow: Captain Henry Sweetser, Captain August Lemcke, Captain Henry T. Dexter, and Captain Gus. Dusouchet. Mr. Nesbitt moved that the thanks of the association be tendered to Mr. H. H. Parkhill for the use of his parlors, so gratuitously tendered. On motion of Capt. Hodge, the association adjourned to meet in the office of the Evansville Insurance company next Monday night, for the purpose of hearing the reports of the delegates.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Money Matters in New York.

[Herald, 5th.]

The weekly statement of the associated banks proved quite favorable, in consequence chiefly of the disbursements of coin by the Treasury in payment of the November interest. There was also a large gain in legal tenders, resulting from the temporary deposit in New York of moneys belonging to Eastern insurance companies awaiting tranfer to Chicago after the adjustment of losses by the recent fire. The increase in deposits is about the sum of the gains in specie and legal tenders. The banks have found themselves strong enough to be a little more liberal toward borrowers, and the loans have accordingly been increased about half a million dollars. A correction of the statement of last Saturday in the case of the Broadway Bank brought the surplus reserve up to about $2,750,000. This week the banks show an average surplus of $5,977,000 above the legal reserve. The statement contrasts with its predecessor as follows:

	Oct. 28.	Nov. 4.
Loans	$281,458,600	$281,970,900
Specie	10,702,100	12,982,900
Circulation	30,492,800	30,225,000
Deposits	203,342,200	207,437,400
Legal tenders	49,670,500	51,572,200
Increase in loans		$512,300
Increase in specie		2,280,800
Decrease in circulation		267,800
Increase in deposits		4,095,200
Increase in legal tenders		1,901,700

Money was easy at 6@7 per cent. during the usual hours for making loans, but was offered at four and five per cent. before the close of banking hours. Prime commercial paper was quoted at 9@18 per cent. discount. Foreign exchange was lower, and closed on the basis of 108¼@108⅜ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling and 109⅜@109½ for sight bills.

In Chicago.

[Times, 6th.]

Business was remarkably quiet in monetary circles last week. The feeling was both healthy and confident, but, as the banks are yet pursuing a conservative policy in the granting of advances and the discounting of paper, the condition of the money market was really the same as during the week preceding. Grain and lumber men were favored to some extent in the way of assistance, but the advances made to parties engaged or interested in the mercantile markets were limited, and there were no new developments in the situation to attract attention. As a rule, the banks are still more than amply supplied with currency to meet the wants of customers who are in a position to offer good paper and collaterals, and hence many of them are slowly but steadily moving their surplus funds to New York, where money is comparatively active and high.

Deposits are liberal, though the increase which they exhibited last week was not near so positive as on either of the two former weeks, and so far as actual and available resources are concerned the banks are now unusually strong and in a condition to materially assist our merchants, grain, lumber, etc., in restoring the trade of the city. For acceptable applicants money is easy, and holders of prime paper experience no particular trouble in obtaining accommodations. Eastern exchange is in good demand, and the market was firm throughout the entire week at par between banks. Counter rates were steady at 1-10 off buying, and par to a small premium selling.

Imports at New York.

[Jour. of Com., 4th, evening.]

The imports at this port for the week show a considerable falling off, both of dry goods and general merchandise, the total being a little less than six and a half million dollars in foreign gold value.

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Dry goods	$1,630,309	$1,913,931	$2,018,835
Gen. merch'se	2,422,111	3,358,149	4,446,325
Total for week	$4,052,420	$5,272,080	$6,465,160
Prev'ly rep'd	248,480,380	219,689,700	321,531,550
Since Jan. 1	$252,532,800	$254,961,780	$327,996,710

According to the same journal the imports of dry goods at New York in October, amounted to $8,611,975, against $9,365,558 in October, 1870, and $6,059,108 in October, 1869. From January 1 to October 31 the figures are $118,483,679 in 1871 against $92,607,050 in 1870, and $85,211,453 in 1869.

Exports of Provisions from New York.

The New York Bulletin publishes the following comparison of the exports of provisions from that port from January 1 to October 31, inclusive, for two years:

	1870-'71.	1869-'70.	Increase.
Pork, brls.	156,332	83,696	72,636
Beef, pkgs	138,582	72,361	66,221
Lard, lbs.	99,953,305	27,255,912	72,697,393
Bacon, lbs.	72,024,404	29,039,360	42,985,044
Butter, lbs.	6,703,368	1,391,787	5,311,581
Cheese, lbs.	72,393,078	58,498,932	13,893,146
Tallow, lbs.	34,562,918	20,483,503	14,079,415

Exports of Breadstuffs.

The exports of breadstuffs from New York, for the week ending Nov. 3, are reported by B. P. Baker & Co. as follows:

Total shipments of wheat to Europe 898,931—111,356 more than last week. Liverpool 248,987; Glasgow 48,349; Dublin 31,155; Penarth, R. F. O., 24,000; Cork, F. O., 285,961; Kingston 36,931; Bristol 67,806; Rotterdam 8,576; Havre 91,400; Antwerp 77,950.

Total shipments of corn 213,956—21,894 more than last week. Liverpool 162,077; Hamburg 11,847; Bremen 8,173.

Total shipments of flour 4,428—6,023 less than last week. Liverpool 1,740; Glasgow 2,315; Bristol 173.

The October Commerce of Baltimore.

[From the Baltimore American.]

The following returns, taken from the books of the Custom-house, exhibit the statistics of the foreign commerce of Baltimore during the month of October. Only a short time ago almost the only steam communication between this country and Europe was from New York, while now Baltimore has two established lines of first-class steamships running to Liverpool and Bremen.

Up to 3 o'clock yesterday there had been entered at the Custom-house 66 arrivals of vessels from foreign ports during the month of October. The arrivals for the month comprised 3 steamships, 3 ships, 21 barks, 29 brigs and 10 schooners. Of these vessels 25 were American, 34 British, 4 North German, 2 Norwegian and 1 Argentine. There were among the arrivals 30 cargoes of sugar and molasses, 12 of coffee, 2 of fruit, 5 of iron, 4 of salt, 8 assorted, 2 of plaster, 1 of fish, 1 of guano and 1 in ballast. Of these vessels 13 were from Porto Rico, 12 from Rio de Janeiro, 8 from England, 7 from Cuba, 6 from Demerara, 4 from Nova Scotia, 3 each from Bremen, Martinique and Scotland, 2 from Fortune Island, and 1 each from Wales, Ruatan, Rotterdam, Orchilla and Spain.

The entire imports of sugar amounted to 8,498 hogsheads, 34 tierces, 1,697 barrels and 3,607 boxes, showing an increase over the receipts of September of 3,693 hogsheads, 57 tierces, 907 barrels and 316 boxes.

During October there were twelve arrivals from Rio de Janeiro. The quantity of coffee imported was 48,507 bags, being all from Rio with the exception of a lot of 230 bags per steamer from Bremen. The receipts of coffee for the month are 36,268 bags in excess of those of September.

The clearances for foreign ports numbered 53. Of these 2 were steamships, 5 were ships, 19 were barks, 14 brigs and 12 schooners. Under the American flag there were 17, British 27, Norwegian 4, North German 2, Austrian 1, Argentine 1. The articles exported were: Flour, 35,223 bbls.; wheat, 267,660 bush.; corn, 145,239 bush.; oil cake, 198 tons and 13,651 sacks; cornmeal, 1,763 bbls.; tobacco, 3,627 hhds.; rosin, 1,893 bbls.; cotton, 1,059 bales; lumber, 206,870 feet; petroleum, 171,457 gallons; bark, 1,585 bags; lard, 189,219 pounds, together with beef, pork, bread, candles, shingles, staves, shooks and heads and hoops.

The amount received at the custom-house, from duties on imports and all other sources during the month of October, was $758,292 19.

Philadelphia October Exports.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

The list of commodities, produce, and manufactures of the United States exported to foreign countries from this port during the month of October, 1871, in American and foreign vessels, embraces goods to the total value of $2,607,740. Among the articles were bread and breadstuffs to the value of $966,553. Provisions, including bacon, hams, beef, butter, cheese, fish, lard, pork, potatoes, and other vegetables, were sent to the value of $33,831. Of refined and crude petroleum, 5,489,365 gallons were sent, worth $1,349,347. The next largest amount is that for manufactured and unmanufactured cotton, which is $30,170. Next in order is iron and its manufactures, which were exported to the value of $23,130. Tallow was exported to the value of $25,354, and cooperage to the value of $20,408.

The following is a tabular statement of the exports during the month to the following foreign countries:

Countries.	In American vessels.	In foreign vessels.	Total.
England	$[illegible]497	173,843	353,340
Ireland	76,436	497,863	574,345
Gibraltar	23,900	....	23,900
Dominion of Canada	4,055	1,100	5,155
British West Indies	37,708	60,436	98,139
Spain	....	17,344	17,344
Cuba	61,494	6,317	71,321
Porto Rico	15,418	....	15,418
Germany	....	328,760	328,760
France	68,206	66,756	134,962
Holland	73,766	237,495	311,261
Venezuela	....	35,185	35,185
Belgium	330,161	348,041	678,202
San Domingo	2,350	....	2,350
Sweden	....	20,868	20,868
Total	$905,253	1,702,487	2,607,740
Exports during the month October, '70	$462,394	1,280,358	1,742,752

The following were the exports of coal oil, petroleum (crude and refined), naptha and benzine from the port of Philadelphia during the time specified:

	Gallons.	Value.
1869, January 1 to October 31	24,964,437	$7,023,072
1870, January 1 to October 31	41,448,567	10,502,562
1871, January 1 to October 31	46,587,243	11,234,221

Coffee Movements in October.

[American Grocer, 4th.]

At the date of the Grocer's last monthly review, the stocks of coffee in first hands at the six principal ports comprised 48,088 bags Brazil, 450 bags St. Domingo, 40 bags Laguayra, 177 bags Maricaibo, 17,522 bags Ceylon, 705 packages Jamaica, 300 bags, 17,500 mats Java and Singapore, and 3,083 bags of other kinds. The imports for the month have been 155,729 bags Brazil, 690 bags St. Domingo, 3,159 bags Laguayra, 12,179 bags Maricaibo, 2,495 bags Ceylon, 1,326 bags, 1,420 mats Java and Singapore, 6,466 bags other kinds. The stocks on November 1 were 25,110 bags Brazil, 2,964 bags Maricaibo, [illegible] bags other kinds. The distribution for the month reached 170,303 bags Brazil, 1,080 bags St. Domingo, 3,199 bags Laguayra, 9,992 bags Maracaibo, 20,047 bags Ceylon, 705 packages Jamaica, 2,083 bags, 18,900 mats Java and Singapore, 4,464 bags other kinds. The movement of Brazils since January 1 is as follows: Stock Jan. 1, 45,390 bags; imports to Nov. 1, 1,276,077 bags. Total supply for ten months, 1,321,467 bags. Stock November 1, 25,110 bags, showing the consumption to have been 1,296,357 bags, or 129,635 bags monthly, against a monthly consumption for corresponding period last year of 116,509 bags. Reduced to tons we have the following exhibit: Stock October 1, 5,443 tons. Imports during the month, 12,651 tons. Total supply for October, 18,094 tons. Stock November 1, 2,464 tons, showing the consumption to have been 15,643 tons against 10,026 tons during September, an increase of 4,583, or 45¼ per cent. The average monthly consumption for the ten months ending November 1 is 11,697, against 9,885 tons for corresponding period in 1870. For more detailed particulars we refer to our tabular statements.

The Stock of Coffee.

[N. O. Picayune, 5th.]

It is due to the community and to the small dealers in the city and throughout the country that they should not be deceived by partial reports into an impression that the stock of coffee is so small, as they might otherwise be induced to believe. The facts are directly the contrary.

The official report of the Baltimore coffee market, under date of 26th October, declares the stock of coffee in importers' hands to be 000—none at all—whilst private advices put the stock in the hands of "speculators and wholesale grocers" at from 80,000 to 85,000 bags.

The New Orleans published reports, under date of the 4th of November, put the stock of coffee in importers' hands at 2,781 bags. The fact is, that there is now in this market, in the hands of "wholesale grocers and speculators," a stock of from 40,000 to 50,000 bags.

Coffee is, in this country, an article of prime necessity in every family, and to almost every individual, and whilst we have no disposition to interfere with legitimate trade, we deem it a duty to place the above facts before the community, conceiving that, in this instance, the comforts and interests of the community are greater than the interests and profits of a few capitalists.

Cotton—N. O. Exchange Report.

The monthly report submitted to the N. O. Cotton Exchange on the 4th inst., by the standing committee having charge of the subject, is as follows:

The committee on information and statistics (abstaining as heretofore from making any estimate themselves of the probable quantity to be sent to market) submit the following report of the purport of advices received by them during the past month, concerning the crop of cotton now being harvested in the States hereinafter mentioned, viz:

MISSISSIPPI.

We have reports from this State, dating mostly from 13th to 23d October. The weather since 15th September has been favorable for picking. Crops have been materially diminished by caterpillars in a few counties. About three-eighths of the whole crop is said to have been already gathered, and the average of estimates indicate a yield of five-eighths per acre as compared with last year. The number of laborers is reported as amply sufficient to secure what has been made.

LOUISIANA.

The bulk of our letters embrace the dates between the 13th and 21st of October, and represent the weather as having been, on the whole, favorable for picking since 15th September. We hear of injury from wind and rain, but in only a few parishes. About one half the crop is said to have been already picked. Previous reports of damage done by caterpillars and boll-worms are confirmed. The average of estimates indicate about one-half of last year's yield per acre. Labor is said to be amply sufficient to gather this diminished yield. Light frosts have fallen in some places.

ARKANSAS.

Our reports date from October 14 to October 26. The weather is reported, generally, as favorable to picking. Bolls are opening fast and finely. But little damage has been done by worms, and that only in a few Southern counties, since our last report. None of consequence by frost.

About three-eighths of the crop has been picked at above dates, and the average yield per acre is estimated at two-thirds of that of last year. Labor is stated to be fully sufficient for the gathering of the crop.

TEXAS.

Reports date from October 15th to 26th. The weather in this State since the 15th September has been generally favorable for picking. Some injury, however, has been suffered from rain in a few counties. Nearly three-fourths of the crop is reported as having been already picked, and the yield per acre is estimated at about five-eighths of that of last year.

GEORGIA.

Our letters date from October 15 to October 18. The weather since the 15th of September has been in some parts of the State favorable for picking, but unfavorable in others. Some injury has been done by worms. About one-half the crop is reported picked, and the average of estimates of yield per acre is one-half to five-eighths of that of last season. There is sufficient labor to gather the crop.

ALABAMA.

Reports date October 14 to 18. From this State we have a few complaints of bad weather, but generally it is reported as favorable. One-half to two-thirds of the crop is reported picked, and the yield per acre is estimated to reach five-eighths of that of last year on an average. Labor abundant.

Hog Killing—The Crop—Prices, etc., Elsewhere.

THE CROP.—Messrs. Milward & Co., of Chicago, have issued their annual circular, forecasting the future of the hog product, and giving an estimate of the hog crop this year. They contend that another huge crop of hogs is waiting for the slaughter, and predict low prices. They say: "It appears that in Illinois twenty-two points report the crop as larger, three about the same, and one smaller than last year. In Indiana eighteen larger, five about the same, one smaller. In Iowa, sixteen larger, five about the same, and four smaller. In Missouri, eight all larger. In Kansas and Nebraska, two larger and two about the same. The number of replies received were not as numerous as we had last year, but they represent a sufficient range of country to furnish a very fair indication of the prospects of our future supplies. Private advices from the various districts estimate the general increase at from ten to twenty-five per cent. The almost universal evidence of such largely increased supplies is sufficient to furnish matter of very grave consideration. The past three years have been almost ruinous to packers and provision operators, and although last season the price of hogs was put down to what was generally considered as safe, the results of the business have been more disastrous than almost any on record. Every market has participated in the general decline, and the farmers, as usual, were the sole beneficiaries. It is unreasonable to expect that Europe will, under most favorable circumstances, take more than the product of 1,000,000 hogs, and if the increase in the packing be equal to twenty per cent., there would be the product of over 3,000,000 hogs left to be consumed in this country, and it is difficult to decide how low a range of prices should prevail to induce any such consumption. The country is teeming with fat and stock hogs, the fields are burdened with corn fully ripe, and should any necessary excitement be established in the provision market during the coming season, the farmers will overwhelm us with hogs, not only up to the 1st of March, the established close of the season, but all through the summer."

The crop of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee is not taken into this account at all, unless it may be in the general estimate of four million hogs as the total product. The estimate, however, is not an unreasonable one, and the packers of this city can not be too cautious about paying such prices as they have paid thus far.

AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

The Republican of the 6th discourses thus: "Farmers are not at present fattening their hogs, and the effort of packers to delay the season, their refusal to open their houses, is met by lighter receipts than usual. In October last year there were slaughtered by packers in this market about 30,000 hogs; this year less than 7,500. In the opening week of November last year several houses were killing; this year but three, and they took only 2,700 hogs; yet there has been no considerable accumulation, and no marked break in prices, which have ranged from 3¾c to 4½c, against a claim that it should be reduced to 3½c. If thus reduced there is a probability of a rebound, and it is not at all unlikely that it may go to and stay at a higher figure than packers may now dream of, or than may be favorable to their interests as the longer the contest for extreme low prices is maintained the smaller will be the number of hogs placed in pens, and the higher the price to be paid in December and January. In fact, at the moment the whole argument, as addressed to farmers, is in favor of their holding back their hogs until a late period in the season, and the danger is that too many will determine to carry their hogs over to next year—a determination that will be strengthened by an open winter and an abundance of food in the woods. At present, speculators in provisions are afraid to go in on a basis of 4c for hogs, lest the price should be reduced to 3½c, and then offer greater bargains; others claim that the average of the season will be over 5c, and are only waiting for considerable offerings to tempt them into early investment. Under any view, the trade is regarded with favor, and will have no difficulty in commanding whatever money may be necessary to impart activity and energy. The few hogs cut at this place have either been rendered into lard or cured as D. S. meats and S. C. hams for the late fall trade, and the probability is that the product will pass into consumption as compartively fresh meats."

IN CINCINNATI.

The Commercial of this morning says: "The receipts have been large for the season, and prices have suffered a decline of 10@15c. The receipts for the week, closing Saturday night, were 27,548 head, against 10,744 for the same week last year. Prices range from $4 15@4 25 gross. Sales of 80 head grading averaging 210 lbs. at $4 15; 190 head, averaging 225 lbs. at $4 35; 162 head, averaging 270 lbs. at $4 20; 300 head, averaging 225 lbs. at $4 25; 200 head, averaging 260 lbs. at $4 32½; 500 head, averaging 270 lbs. at $4 32½."

Havana Sugar Market.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

HAVANA, Oct. 28, 1871.—SUGARS—Clayed—Dullness continues to prevail for this class of sugar, there being no buyers at the values exacted—up to 10¾ rs. No. 12 as a basis, according to quality. Buyers' offers have not exceeded 9¾ rs. for a good article, and meeting with no sellers, have at the close entirely withdrawn from the market. Quotations are placed nominally as follows: Nos. 7 and 10 at 8¾@9¼ rs. per arobe; Nos. 11 and 12 at 9¾@10 rs.; Nos. 13 and 14 at 10¼@10¾ rs.; Nos. 15 and 17 at 11@11½ rs.; Nos. 18 and 20 at 12@13 rs.; whites, inferior to florettes, 13¼@16 rs. The week's sales, about 10,000 boxes (of which some 4,000 of other sorts of sugar given below), have mostly been closed by shippers for the United States, from whence another decline of prices was cabled on the 26th. For Europe the demand is completely at a stand, in spite of better news from that quarter.

Molasses Sugars—The high grades have enjoyed more request, and during the last three days some 5,500 boxes changed hands at from 6¾@7¾ rs. per arrobe for Nos. 7 and 9½. The above mentioned classes are exceedingly scarce, and up to 8¾ rs No. 10 is asked.

Centrifugals—No stock of desirable quality, except in small lots, for which high prices are asked. Some 300 boxes Nos. 9½ and 175 do No. 11½ were paid at 9 rs. the former and 9¾ rs. the latter.

Muscovadoes—Quiet, for want of stocks in first hands. Nothing doing on the coast, also for want of available supplies, and the nominal quotations remain at from 9¼@10½ rs. arrobe for good fair to prime refining. At Cardenas several engagements for future delivery (next crop) are reported as follows: Estate Alicia, 600 hhds, fair refining at 7¾ rs. arrobe; estate Buena Vista, 800 do good at 8 rs., with $10,000 advance and half cartage expenses, to be weighed on the plantation, which conditions equal the price to 8¾ rs.; estate Trinidad, 800 do. fair to good, not under No. 11, at 8 rs., with $5,000 advance; estate Triunfo, 1,000 do. low fair at 8 rs.; estate Minerva, 1,500 do. fair, and estate Coloso, 300 do. do., both at 8 rs., with storage expenses, to be weighed on the estates.

Crop prospects—Favorable weather continues to prevail in the surrounding and central districts, and prospects are on the whole unchanged.

Clearances—Since the 26th, when I last wrote, 25 boxes were cleared for New Orleans and 1,538 do. for Baltimore, per Cuba, making for the week, from

	Hav. & Mat. Bxs.	Hhds.
New York	7,199	50
Boston	1,737	....
Philadelphia	850	....
Baltimore	1,538	....
New Orleans	2,295	....
Total United States	13,639	50
Progreso	24	....
Spain	208	....
Total this week	13,871	50
Last week	3,237	197
Same week 1870	10,934	50

The exports from Havana and Matanzas since 1st January compare with 1870 as follows:

	Boxes. 1871.	Boxes. 1870.	Hhds. 1871.	Hhds. 1870.
To United States	435,157	424,285	101,518	118,145
To Europe	502,411	1,086,964	4,637	28,840
To other parts	12,940	23,016	795	3,685
Total	950,508	1,534,265	106,950	150,670
Decrease, 1871	583,757		43,720	

MOLASSES—No supplies for shipment.

Imports and Exports

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany railroads, and by the river (furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Im.	Ex.	Articles.	Im.	Ex.
Ap'l's, g'n, bl	1883	617	Iron, pig, t'ns	78	71
Bacon, tcs	14	141	Lard, tcs	59	305
Bacon, csks	150	126	Lard, kegs	249	1120
Butter, pkgs	173	240	Malt, scks	300	....
Barley, scks	400	....	Macker'l, pgs	250	4
Bagging, pcs	224	324	Nails, kegs	51	98
Cotton, bales	2345	3570	Oil, bbls	779	1097
Cot'n y'rn, bl	....	4	Oats, scks	175	3
Coffee, bags	343	82	Pork, bbls	....	82
Cheese, bxs	1363	2078	Pork, pcs	....	....
Candles, bxs	11	230	Potatoes, bls	416	166
Cement, bbls	....	486	Rye, scks	475	....
Corn, scks	895	....	Sugar, hhds	8	3
Cattle, head	4	172	Sugar, bxs	32	49
Eggs, bbls	8	....	Seed, bags	316	102
Flour, bbls	879	147	Tobacco, hds	20	117
Feathers, sks	24	34	Tobacco, bxs	4	645
Hides, bdls	14	40	Whisky, bbls	409	1076
Hogs, No	350	....	Wheat, scks	1168	186
Hay, bales	169	....	Wool, bags	38	1

Daily Review of the Market.

APPLES—Of good size and quality are held at $3 50@4 25 per bbl. Sales to-day of 630 bbls at $3 00@4 25.

BAGGING—The market is quiet to-day at 16¾@18c for 2, 2¼ and 2½-lb hemp and flax hand-made and power-loom product. Hemp bagging is scarce and in demand.

BATTING—The market is active and firm, but unchanged. Dealers quote extra at 22@23c; No. 1 at 19@21c, and No. 2 at 18@19c.

BEANS—The market is quiet, but little doing. Prime white old range from $2 50 per bushel, and New York at $2 50; new crop at $3, on arrival.

BUTTER—Trade quiet. Dealers quote cooking qualities at 8@10c; fair, 12@14c; good, 15@16c; choice, 17@18c; Western Reserve at 23@25c; Fruit House, 24@25c. Sales to-day 500 lbs at 12@18c; 300 lbs Fruit House at 24@25c.

CABBAGE—New home-grown crop at $1 per bbl from first hands. Sales to-day 110 crates averaging 70 heads at $4 50 per crate.

CANDLES—Dealers quote 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s and 8s 16-os at 17½c.

CEMENT AND LIME—Are in fair demand at $1 50@1 75 for cement, and Utica lime at $1@1 10 per barrel. Sales to-day —— bbls cement at quotations.

CHEESE—The market is quiet and unchanged. Ohio factory is quoted at 14½@15c. Pineapple—none in the market. Sales to-day 75 boxes.

CHESTNUTS—The market is overstocked, and dealers quote at $2@2 50 per bushel, without sales.

COAL—The market is nearly bare of Pittsburgh coal. Quotations are as follows, delivered: Indiana coal, 28c; Pittsburgh coal, 30c; Raymond City (Va.), 30c; Clay county (Ind.) at $7 50 per ton of 28 bushels.

COFFEE—The market is quiet and steady. The quotations are as follows:

Rios, fair to fancy	22½@25
Laguayra, as to quality	22½@25
Singapore, as to quality	26 @28
Java, Government, as to quality	28 @32

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand at 65@70c per bushel for bolted, loose, and $3 25@3 50 per bbl for kiln-dried.

COTTON—The market remains unchanged, with a fair demand for local consumption. Business is suspended to-day in New York, and there are no reports from that point. Dealers quote as follows:

Middling	17¾
Low middling	17½
Good ordinary	16½
Ordinary	15

Sales to-day 100 bales middling at 17¾c.

COTTON-TIES—Are quoted at 6c in round lots.

CRANBERRIES—Dealers quote the cultivated berry at $15 per bbl; the wild at $13.

DRIED FRUIT—New apples are quoted at 5@6c. New peaches will bring 8½@9c for halves and 6@8½c for quarters.

EGGS—The market is active, and dealers are quoting at 21@22c, recount. Sales 500 dozen.

FEATHERS—The market is quiet. Dealers are paying 65c per lb on arrival, with 3 per cent tare on linen bags.

FISH—Dealers report the market firm, with a fair demand at the following rates for half-bbls and kits:

	100 lbs. Half-bbl.	15 lbs. Kit.
No. 1 mackerel	$7 75@8 00	$1 75
No. 2 mackerel	6 50@7 00	1 40
No. 2 mackerel, large	6 75@7 25	1 50
No. 3 mackerel, large	5 75@6 00	1 40
No. 3 mackerel, family	5 00@5 50	1 30
No. 1 whitefish	5 00@5 50	1 35
No. 2 whitefish	4 00@4 50	1 10
Sardines, for ¼ and ½ boxes	25 @	37½
Oysters, 1-lb cans	1 10@	1 30
Do 2-lb cans	2 10@	2 30

FLOUR—The market is quiet and weak at the following quotations: Fine, $4 25@4 50; superfine, $5@5 25; extra, $6@6 25; extra family, $6 25@6 75; A No. 1, $7 25@7 75; fancy, $8@8 75. Sales to-day 300 barrels assorted, at quotations.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Market is quiet, with a fair demand. Lemons per box at $6 50; layer raisins per box $3@3 25; figs per pound 20@23c; Zante currants per pound 11½@12½c.

GRAIN.—WHEAT—The market is very firm; dealers quote at $1 30@1 45 for red and white, as to quality.

CORN—Ear corn, in bulk, on arrival, from first hands, will command 53@54c; shelled, choice white, 54@55c. Dealers sell at an advance on these figures to cover commissions, cost of handling, &c.

OATS—Crop now arriving commands 38c for white on arrival. Sales to-day 700 bushels on track at 41½c.

RYE—The demand is fair. New crop is quoted at 75@80c on arrival.

BARLEY—Market quiet, and dealers quote new crop at 75@90c.

MALT—The market is quiet, and dealers quote spring at $1 10; new fall No. 1 at $1 15@1 20; No. 2 at $1 10, and rye malt at $1 10.

HAY—The market is firm at quotations. Sales are made from store and delivered on cars at from $1@2 advance. New hay is quoted at $17@19 on arrival. Sales to-day, 2 car-loads mixed, delivered, at $20.

HOMINY AND GRITS—Dealers quote hominy at $4 00@4 25 per bbl, and grits at $5 25@5 50. Trade moderate.

IRON, NAILS AND STEEL—Market much more active at quotations; bar iron 3¾@3½c; steel, cast, 15@22c; plow-slabs, iron 5¼@5¾c, steel 9c; plow-wings, iron 6½c, steel 9½c; horse-shoes 5½@6c; mule-shoes 6½@7c. Nails, 10d at $4 25@4 50 rates.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The market is quiet but firm. Virginia brands range from 60c @$1 20; Kentucky and Missouri brands from 55c @$1 per lb.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—The market is quiet. Dealers quote at 55@70c per gallon, as to quality. Sirups are steady, and sales of the various grades are made at 40@50c for common; 55@75c for prime, and 85c@$1 for choice per gallon.

ONIONS—Are held at $1 75@1 85 per barrel, loose, on arrival; packed, $2 50@2 60.

OFFAL—Dealers quote bran at $18; shorts at $22; shipstuff $23@25, and middlings $28 per ton.

PEANUTS—New crop, choice quality, are quoted at 6@7c.

POTATOES—The market is quiet to-day, but strong in tone. Dealers quote new from first hands at $2 per bbl, loose; from store, packed, $2 60@2 75. Sales to-day 350 bushels in bulk at 80c.

POULTRY—Market quiet. Chickens are held at $1 50@2 50 per dozen; ducks at $3 per dozen. Sales to-day 25 dozen chickens at quotations.

PROVISIONS—The market is quiet, with no changes to quote; stock slowly diminishing, and now confined almost entirely to bacon, clear rib and shoulders. The transactions of to-day, so far as reported, sum as follows: Mess pork, 50 bbls at $13; bacon, 40 casks clear rib at 8¾c; 25 casks clear sides at 8¾c; 15 casks shoulders at 7¾c.

BULK MEATS—Dealers quote clear sides at 7@7½c; clear rib 7@7¼c; shoulders 6½@6¾c.

BACON—Dealers quote clear rib at 8@8½c; clear sides 8@8½c; shoulders 7¼@7¾c.

HAMS—Sugar-cured are held at 15½@16½c; plain canvassed 13¾@14½c; uncanvassed 12@13c.

MESS PORK—Dealers hold at $13@13 50.

LARD—Prime leaf in tierces is held at 10@10½c; in kegs at 11@11½c.

RICE—Market very quiet; new crop Carolina coming in; dealers quote Rangoon at 8@8½c; Carolina, 8@9c.

SALT—The market has advanced again, and dealers quote at $2 80 for 7-bush bbls and $2 25 for 280-lb bbls. Dairy salt $2 75. Sales to-day 1,700 bbls.

SUGARS—Prices are lower on refined; trade moderately active. The market is very nearly bare of New Orleans, but the quotations given will apply to Porto Rico sugars. Dealers quote as follows:

Common New Orleans sugar at	10¾@11
Fair do	11¼@11¾
Fully fair do	11½@12
Prime do	11¾@12¼
Choice do	12¼@12½
Crushed, powdered and granulated	13¾@14
A coffee	12¾@13
B coffee	12½@12¾
Extra C	12¼@12½
C yellow	11¾@12
Circle C	11¾@12
Yellow	11½@11¾
Demerara	12¼@13

SOAP—Is unchanged, with a fair demand. Dealers quote German No. 1 at 6¾@7½c; No. 2 at 6@7c, and rosin at 5c.

STARCH—Market quiet; stocks ample; held at 4¼@4¾c.

STRAW—The demand is fair, stock light, and arrivals are taken at $8@9 per ton.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Market quiet. Tallow at 7¾@8c. Grease at 5¼@7½c, as to quality.

VINEGAR—Market fair, and cider is quoted at $7@9 per barrel; apple at $10, and wine at $12 per bbl.

WHISKY—Highwines are quoted at 88c.

WOOL—The market is dull, and prices are nominal; quotations as follows: Unwashed at 38@43c; tub-washed at 60@67c; combing, 60@62; burry, 5@10c less.

Hog Killing.

The receipts to-day have been 2,300 head, at prices fully up to previous quotations—$4 50 for choice. The killing to-day foots up 3,500 head; to date 16,380, with 4,600 left over in pens. Elsewhere are given some items from Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, which show that this market is the best for farmers. The details of the operations will be found in the following statement:

Houses.	To-day.	To date.	In pens.
Hamilton, Anderson & Co.	500	1,800	500
Hamilton Bros.	600	2,550	600
Hughes, Coslee & Co.	...	2,715	1,000
Jarvis & Co.	...	1,345	....
Fred. Lieb.	800	3,000	....
Owsley & Co.	500	1,300	....
A. Schoeffel & Co.	500	500	500
O. W. Thomas & Co.	600	2,350	2,000
Total	3,500	16,380	4,600
Same date last year	1,000	4,000	4,000

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The new crop of tobacco is beginning to arrive, but in small lots, and is eagerly bought up at very full prices. So far as noticed, the new leaf is of good texture, and very well cured. The market shows no change. Leaf and lugs are both in good demand at full quotations. The sales to-day at six of the warehouses foot up 40 hhds as per statements below:

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 4 hhds: 1 hhd Henry country trash at $6 70; 1 hhd Trimble county lugs at $10 50; 2 hhds Hart county trash at $6 50, 6 50.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 5 hhds: 3 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at $9 to 10 50; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs at $6 10; 1 hhd Hart county new lugs at $7 70.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 8 hhds: 1 hhd Barren county new leaf at $9 60; 1 hhd Warren county new leaf at $[illegible]; 1 hhd Warren county old leaf at $9 50; 2 hhds Allen county old leaf at $9 80, 10 50.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 10 hhds: 1 hhd Logan county new leaf at $10 25; 1 hhd Adair county leaf at $9 30; 1 hhd Adair county lugs at $7 75; 1 hhd Metcalfe county lugs at $7 80; 1 hhd Metcalfe county leaf at $[illegible]; 2 hhds Hart county lugs at $[illegible] and 6 85; 2 hhds Hart county common at $[illegible] 60 and 8 10; 1 hhd Taylor county new leaf at $[illegible] at $7 50; 1 box Logan county common new lugs [illegible] new leaf at $11 25.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 5 hhds: 1 hhd Daviess county new leaf at $9; 1 hhd Barren county lugs at $6 70; 3 hhds Barren county leaf at from $8 30 to 9.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 11 hhds: 1 hhd Metcalfe county bright leaf at $34 00; 3 hhds Metcalfe county lugs, at $9 80, $10 94, $8 90; 1 hhd Metcalfe county leaf at $7 40; 1 hhd Breckinridge county new lugs at $9 80; 3 hhds Hart county new lugs at $8 50, $7, $7 60; 2 hhds Hart county low leaf at $7 90, $8 40.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal; low middling 17c. Flour, the market is dull and prices are drooping; family $6 40@6 65. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; $1 40@1 43 asked and $1 38@1 40 offered. Corn, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 47@57c. Rye, the demand is fair and market firm at 78@80. Barley, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Coffee, the market is dull and prices have declined ½c. Sugar, the market is dull and prices have declined on refined. Linseed oil, the market is dull and prices are nominal at 75@77c. Lard oil, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 80@82c. Eggs are scarce and firm and prices are higher at 25@26c. Butter, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; Western Reserve 24@26c; Central Ohio 17@20c. Cheese, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; factory 14½@15c. Cloverseed, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to 9½@10c ♥ lb. Timothy seed, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to $3@3 10 ♥ bushel. Pork, an advance is asked but none has been established; $12 75@13, the latter asked. Lard, the demand is light but holders are firm; 8¾@9c asked for prime steam new. Bulk meats, the demand is light but holders are firm; old sides 7c; new shoulders, 20 to 25 days in salt, 6¼c; sides 7¾@7½c; all packed. Bacon, the market is steady with a moderate demand; shoulders 7½c; clear rib 7¾@8c; clear sides 7¾c; hams, sugar-cured 13@14c. Hogs, the demand is fair and prices have advanced to $4 25@4 40; receipts for the week 27,000 head and the season 68,000 head against 47,000 head last season. Whisky, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 88c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal at 17@17¼c for middling. Flour, the market is quiet but held firmly; superfine fall $5@5 25; extra do $5 25@5 50; double extra do $5 75@6; family $7@7 50. Wheat, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; No. 2 red fall $1 40@1 42; No. 3 do $1 30@1 31. Corn, the market is dull; No. 2 mixed 43½c in bulk; white 47c in bulk; mixed 53c; yellow 51½@52c; white 53@55c sacked. Oats, the market is firmer but quiet; No. 2 mixed 34½c in bulk and 39@40c sacked. Barley, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 75@80c for prime to choice Minnesota spring. Rye, the market is firmer; No. 2 65c. Whisky, the market is firmer at 88½c. Tobacco, Hemp and Bagging are dull and prices are unchanged. Mess pork $14. Bacon, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged; shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 8c; clear sides 8¼c. Lard is dull and prices are unchanged at 9½@9¾c for choice in tierces. Cattle, the market is steady with a moderate demand at $2 25@3 75 for good to choice. Hogs, $3 50@3 80. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 5,000 barrels of flour, 25,000 bushels of wheat, 8,600 bushels corn, 10,500 bushels oats, 1,000 bushels barley, 1,000 head hogs.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—The Board of Trade having adjourned over from Monday until Wednesday, to give their time to the municipal election, but few transactions took place. Wheat, the market is easier and prices have declined to $1 19¼@1 20¼ for seller last half of November. Corn, the market is quiet; 48@48½. Oats, the market is steady at 31½c. Whisky, the market is dull at 85c. Hogs, the market is dull and prices have declined to $3 80@3 95 for fair to good and $4@4 10 for extra. Cattle, the market is dull and prices are unchanged. Exchange, sight drafts on New York are unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 7.—Cotton is in fair demand but at lower rates at 17¾@17¾c; receipts for the past day 4,253 bales; shipments 1,485 bales. Flour, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Corn, the market is dull and holders are anxious to sell at 58@60c. Oats, the demand is light but holders firm at 48@50c. Hay, prime $27@30. Bran, market firm at $17. Pork, the market is dull and prices are nominal; mess $14. Lard, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Bacon, there is only a limited jobbing demand; shoulders 8c; sides 8¾@8¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—Flour, the market is dull. Wheat, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; Pennsylvania and Western red $1 56@1 58. Rye 97c. Corn, the market is dull and prices have declined; old yellow 74@75c; new 60@61c. Oats, the market is dull at 48@55c. Provisions, the market is steady; mess pork $14 50. Lard 9¾@9½c. Petroleum, crude 17½@17¾c and refined 22¾c. Whisky, the market is dull at 90@91c for iron and 90c for wooden-bound cooperage.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—Flour, the market is quiet and prices are weak; Western superfine $5 50@6 50. Wheat, the market is fair and market firm. Corn, the market is firm; mixed Western 73@74c. Oats, the market is steady at 45@50c. Rye, the market is firm at 85@90c. Mess pork is firm at $14 for jobbing lots and $14 for round lots. Bacon is firm; shoulders 8c; sides 8¾c; clear rib 8¾c; hams 15@17c. Lard is firm at 10@10½c. Whisky 92@93c.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 7.—Cotton, the demand is good at full prices; low middling 16½c. Flour, the market is firm; superfine $4 50@5 50; family $6@8 50. Wheat $1 25@1 35. Corn, new 55c and old 71c. Rye $1. Oats 50@55c. Barley 90@95c; all sacked and delivered. Cornmeal 65@70c. Bacon, shoulders 8c; clear sides 8½c; hams, plain 13½c and sugar-cured 15@16½c. Lard, prime steam 10½c.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 7.—Flour, the market is firmer; superfine $6 25; double extra $7; triple extra $7 25. Mess pork is firmer at $15 @15¼. Bacon is dull at 8½c, 8¾c and 8¾c. Lard is dull and easier; tierces 10½@10¾c; keg 11½c. All other articles are unchanged. Sterling exchange 120¾; sight drafts ⅛ discount. Gold 112¾.

Watertown Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., Nov. 7.—Cattle, receipts 862 head; the demand is good and supply fair; sales of choice at $9 50@9 75; extra $8 50@9 25; first quality $8@8 50; second quality $7@7 50; third quality $5@6 50. Sheep and lambs, receipts 11,553 head; there is a fair demand at full prices; sales in lots at $1 50@4 50 each; extra $5@5 50.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Nov. 7.—Cattle, the supply is 4,454 head, or 182 cars against 175 cars for the same time last week. The quality is not so good; the market is active and prices are ⅛@¼c higher, closing quiet but looking downward; sales of 191 head of Michigan steers, ranging from 1,040 to 1,460 lbs, at $4 10@5 65; 388 head of Ohio, ranging from 1,130 to 1,640 lbs, and 109 head of Indiana, ranging from 1,208 to 1,332 lbs, at $4 75@5 15; 80 head of Kentucky, ranging from 1,219 to 1,407 lbs, at $5 87½@5 62½. Sheep and lambs, receipts 4,864 head; the market is quiet and prices are steady; sales of 630 head of Michigan sheep, ranging from 78 to 89 lbs, at $4 30@4 50; 237 head of Ohio, averaging 78 lbs, at $4 60. Hogs, receipts 12,604 head; the market is quiet and prices are steady, and the demand is limited; sales today of 2,063 head at $4 30@4 50 for common to choice.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

LOUISVILLE, CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
	Cincinnati Mail, except Sunday	9:25 P. M.
6:10 A. M.	Cin. Fast Line, except Sunday	6:30 P. M.
3:55 P. M.	Cincin. Express, (Daily.)	12:10 P. M.
10:25 P. M.	Cin. Night Express, except Saturday	5:25 A. M.
5:40 A. M.	Lexington Mail, except Sunday	6:35 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	Lexington Express except Sunday	10:35 A. M.
5:05 P. M.	Lagrange Accomodation, except Sunday	8:05 A. M.

SHELBY RAILROAD VIA SHORT-LINE.

Leave Lou'lle. (Sundays excepted.)		Arrive Lou.
6:05 A. M.	(Express Daily.)	7:55 A. M.
5:05 P. M.	Mixed Train (Daily.)	7:25 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
8:00 A. M.	Nash., Mem. and N. O. Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	10:30 P. M.
9:30 P. M.	Nash., Memphis and N. O. Express (Daily.)	6:15 A. M.
12:15 P. M.	Nashville Express (Daily.)	2:15 P. M.
7:30 A. M.	Livingston Express (Daily except Sunday.)	1:20 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	Bardstown Accommod'ion (Daily except Sundays.)	3:20 A. M.

ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD.

Leave.		Arrive.
10:25 A. M.	To & from Elizabethtown	9:20 A. M.
2:30 P. M.	and Greenville, 92 miles	6:35 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND INDIANAPOLIS LINE.

Trains start from and arrive at Bridge Depot.

Leave.		Arrive.
9:45 A. M.	New York, Chicago and St. Louis Express (Daily except Sunday.)	7:30 A. M.
2:40 P. M.	Express North, East and West (Daily.)	11:45 A. M.
11:00 P. M.	Express (Daily except Saturday.)	9:00 P. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	11:45 A. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Depart.	From Louisville.	Arrive.
1:00 A. M.	St. Louis Express	7:00 A. M.
10:40 A. M.	Chicago Express	7:00 P. M.
5:40 P. M.	Night Express	10:40 P. M.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY—AT CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN.

Trains leave and arrive at Louisville as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.
7:30 A. M.	Cincinnati and St. Louis accommodation (Daily except Sunday)	9:00 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	Cincinnati and St. Louis express (Daily)	12:35 P. M.
5:15 P. M.	North Vernon accommodation	.....

Trains leave depot in Jeffersonville 30 minutes later, and arrive 30 minutes earlier.

COURIER-JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, 1871.

Brown, Griffin & Hoffman, Newspaper Advertising Agents, No. 4 South street, Baltimore, Md., are duly authorized to contract for advertisements at our schedule rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with this House.

The Elections Yesterday.

We present our readers this morning very full returns from the elections which took place in ten States of the Union yesterday. New York has probably gone Republican by a considerable majority. In New Jersey the result is different and the Democrats have made large gains and reclaimed the State. In Wisconsin the election of DOOLITTLE is not without hope. The Democrats have made considerable gains there also. The very late hour at which the returns are being received prevents comment and renders even a complete canvass of the field impracticable. The dispatches tell the whole story.

AMUSEMENTS.

Weisiger Hall.

Katie Putnam and John Dillon open Weisiger Hall on Monday with "One at Last," a lively comedy, fresh and enjoyable.

The Y. M. H. A. Entertainment.

An entertainment will be given at Harmony Hall this evening by the Young Men's Hebrew Association for the joint benefit of the Cleveland Orphan Asylum and the association itself. It will no doubt be a pleasant and entertaining affair.

"Saratoga."

Lawrence Barrett appears in this pleasant comedy to-night. It is a sparkling play, and will be brilliantly presented. The comedy is a satire upon the follies and vanities of life at the Springs, illustrated in characters recognizable from their familiarity to all who have endured a summer at Saratoga or White Sulphur Springs. The play ran over one hundred nights at the Fifth Avenue Theater, New York, and was all the rage last season, where auditors laughed at the scrapes of Sackett till tears flowed. Never before had so wild a satire upon our fashionable follies been given to an American public, for the wound was deep and the knife was a sharp one. It is the sole property of Mr. Barrett, who has thus far found it to be another Rosedale wherever it has been played. The author is Mr. Benson G. Howard, a distinguished New York journalist.

Agnes Leonard's Lecture.

"Through Fire and Flame," by Agnes Leonard Scanland, to-night at Masonic Temple, will, we feel assured, attract a crowded house. The talent of this lady was first recognized in our city, and the promise she gave years ago has been fulfilled. Her familiarity with the awful scenes which were of hourly occurrence in Chicago, during the fire, has rendered her the fittest person to give us the poet's view of a calamity, out of which so much good may come. "Through Fire and Flame" will be an intellectual treat given us by one of the most distinguished and talented Southern women. Agnes Leonard's name, her talents, her personal worth, commend her to our people, and we shall not be surprised if her *début* in the lecture field to-night is even more flattering and successful than her most sanguine friends predict.

Unsworth's Minstrels at Masonic Temple.

This excellent troupe will make its appearance here to-morrow evening at the Masonic Temple. It is spoken of by the press in very complimentary terms, and the fact that it is heralded here by Nick Roberts, its efficient and popular business manager, is a sufficient voucher that it will be a first-class entertainment. Unsworth, Eugene and Griffin were here with Bryant's Minstrels on their last visit, and their favorable reception at that time will be remembered by the citizens of Louisville. The bill which they present for their first performance will show up character "*a la Nilsson*," "The Kuklux Bill," and the "Gallantry of Jim Fisk." They revive the old-time and mournful ballad of "Cruel Barbary Al-len," and conclude with the burlesque opera "Ill-True-Bad-Doer." Their performance is unexceptionable in every respect, and they will doubtless draw full houses during their stay. They will remain during the week, and give a matinee Saturday evening.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

A Party of Sunday Hunters Indicted—Which is the Seventh Day of the Week?

Four young men of this city, named respectively Valentine Arnold, John Ross, Adam Keiffer, and Mike Fillian, purchased a keg of beer last Sunday, and took it with them in a spring wagon on a big hunting excursion out the Seventh-street road. They killed a number of rabbits, drank all their beer, and returned to the city on Sunday evening loaded down with beer inside and game outside. They were not drunk, but proud of their success and disposed to relate the details of their hunt to various parties. The latter were forcibly struck with the novelty of so successful a hunt on Sunday, and the excursion being noised about considerably, was generally condemned as an infraction of law and order. The gamesters, however, considered a rabbit killed on Sunday just as good as one killed on Monday. The fur, too, was fine and the lager beer delicious.

But Sunday hunts are not agreeable to the people of the county. The county patrolmen took the matter in hand and indicted all the above-named parties. The trial came off yesterday evening before Esquire Stephens, on Jefferson street, between Second and Third, and created quite a sensation among the friends of both sides. The jury, after hearing the evidence and law, found the parties guilty, and they were fined $30 each.

Counsel for the defense made the point that the law was applicable to the seventh day, which is Saturday, and not applicable to Sunday, which is the first day of the week. The court, however, ruled that we are not living under the Jewish laws, and that Sunday is the Sabbath spoken of in the code of Kentucky. The young men will probably appeal to a higher court.

Where was the Whisky?

Several men engaged in a fight yesterday morning at the corner of Third and Market streets. Officers Butler and Woolley went to arrest the parties, but could find only Henry Smith. The others disappeared into a store, and the prisoner refused to tell anything about them, although he and they had just engaged in a general battle. Smith was taken to the police court and lodged in the cell, and got very drunk while in there. Where the whisky came from is not known. The prisoner may have had it in his pocket, or some one may have slipped it through the door to him. His trial was, in consequence, postponed till he could "sober up." He reached jail much sooner than he expected.

A Case of True Love.

A colored man, named Charles Vosburgh, from Erie, Pa., was registered at the Twelfth-street station, last night, not as a prisoner, but as a guest. Charles is on his way to Macon, Ga., to wed the beautiful Hester Brown, whom, a few years ago, while sojourning in that city, he wooed and won. He applied to one or two hotels, where colored people are entertained, for lodgings for the night, and, being refused, he ordered the hack-driver to convey him to the station-house. He was received there and treated very kindly by Lieutenant Needy and his men. Vosburgh claims to own several thousand dollars' worth of property in Erie, Pa.

The Advertiser's Companion.

Mr. T. W. McGill, one of the most active and efficient newspaper advertising agents that have ever done business in this city, has just issued a neat pamphlet of forty pages, called "The Advertiser's Companion and Hand Book." It contains a list of the many papers for which he is acting as agent, a statement of their circulation, the population of the cities or towns in which they are printed, and some useful practical hints in regard to adverting, which may be studied with profit by business men generally, and especially by those who sadly neglect the proper means to secure fortune by means within the reach of all.

Industrial Exposition Stock.

The incorporators of the Louisville Industrial Exposition have made the shares of stock $25 each. In this we think they have acted wisely. All classes of our community will be benefited by this enterprise, and it is the duty of all to do what they can to make it successful. The payment of stock will be easy, and it is in the power of the humblest citizen to render aid. The subscriptions so far have been most liberal, and leave no room to doubt that we shall be able to announce in a few days that sufficient stock has been subscribed to guarantee success.

Scared Africans.

Considerable excitement and alarm was created among some negroes on the corner of Fifth and Green streets yesterday afternoon, by a medical student coming down from the dissecting room in the Louisville Medical College, and publicly washing his surgical instruments at the pump on the corner. Visions of butchery and dismemberment flitted before the eyes of the frightened darkeys, and they fled in every direction. A policeman gave the student a sensible lecture, and sent him home with a warning not to do so any more.

CITY BUSINESS.

☞ See A. Dutell's card in another column.

☞ Attention is directed to the advertisement of Pork-house and Tobacco Factory at Uniontown for sale by Mr. John Funk.

Sewing Machines.

The American Button-hole and Overseaming Sewing Machines. Salesroom No. 90 West Jefferson street.

THE CANAL.

Some Items Concerning its Enlargement and Improvement—Inspection on Thursday.

Opening on the 20th Instant.

The canal around the falls is of such wide-spread importance, that a few items concerning its enlargement and general improvement will not be out of place, especially at this time. The convention which meets here to-day is composed of men who are directly interested in the subject, and the commercial interests of the entire basin of the Ohio, not to mention the more remote concern of other sections bound to us by ties of trade, are more or less involved in the work. We have from time to time published accounts of its progress, but we expect that this is about the last time we shall have anything to say of the work of improvement until the return of the dry season next summer. The canal will soon be opened, and there will then be an end to the operations of the contractors for this year, except at one point, which does not interfere with the use of the passage.

The enlargement of the canal is a great enterprise. It is a much more extensive undertaking than many imagine. It is all very well for one to stand on the bank and look up and down at the work; but huge as it appears to the general eye, even men of experience in such matters require the aid of estimates and measurements and much calculation to arrive at anything like a correct idea of the magnitude of the undertaking; and even then the task is heightened by unforeseen difficulties which will arise in spite of all precautions, and for which it is scarcely possible to make proper allowance. A casual glance at the canal shows only a great ditch dug out from the head to the foot of the falls, and one is apt to think, just as casually, that ten thousand men could be put at work and dig it out in a short time. But, to say nothing of reluctant and scant appropriations for the work by a Congress which is too busy building up railroad monopolies, giving away the public lands, and making a great metropolis out of the little village of Duluth, up among the barren pine-lands of Lake Superior, to care much for the interests of the Ohio Valley and its commerce, there is much to be done even in the mere matter of preparation for such a work. It requires a large amount of machinery, steam and horse power, and laborers, and plans, and organization and system, and then persistent and untiring effort and large outlay. The spectator feels none of this, nor does he see it unless he pauses to make a list of the engines, and the workmen, &c. But the contractor feels it in his pocket, and carries it all on his back as the weight with which he must fight the difficulties in his way.

Generally speaking, the canal contractors have done well—some of them more than well. Messrs. Boyle & Roach, who had the widening of the canal from the lower locks to the mouth, have completed their contract to make it ninety feet wide this season, and are now engaged on their next summer's job of cutting away that portion of the bank which lies between the canal and the river. They quarried out a ledge of solid rock some twelve feet thick, but, owing to the westward dip of the ledge, the portion they cut away gradually lessened to eighteen inches. To shut out the river, they built a large coffer dam across the mouth of the canal, and set two steam pumps at work pumping out the leakage and the drainage from the upper portion of the canal. They employed about 200 men at this point, and had three engines hauling the debris from their blasts. They used a steam drill, the only one, we believe, used on the canal. They also had the wall to build from the head of the lower basin, on the land side, and from the foot on the river side to the lower locks. They have put up between 4,000 and 5,000 cubic yards of splendid stone wall this season. All their contracts amount to about $340,000. They have done on an average nearly as much work as all the rest of the contractors together, and deserve the thanks of those interested in the canal for the energy with which they have pushed forward their heavy task to completion within the time agreed upon. If the water should be turned on at its present stage, there would be more than four feet depth in their section.

Next above them comes the section under contract with Capt. Black. The work on this section is also nearly completed. It will be quite done by the end of this week, and ready for the opening of the canal. He has done a very large amount of work, and to the entire satisfaction of Gen. Weitzel.

Above Black's section is that of J. C. Dennis, who recently took up the McGlincey contract, the latter having failed to do the work. This failure would have caused much delay, and Mr. Dennis is entitled to great credit for taking the work in his own hands after it had been allowed to drag behind. The inconvenience would otherwise have been serious. The ungenerous flings of some ill-informed persons, who made an unfounded complaint against him the occasion of a slur upon Louisville, were entirely unmerited. Mr. Dennis has pushed forward his work with praiseworthy energy. He put in three additional engines and twenty-four derricks, and employed about four hundred men, and the effect of his vigorous efforts is apparent in the fact that the widening of the canal proper is nearly completed, and will be quite so before the water is let in. He has still to cut out the middle basin, but a large portion of that is done, and he is building a coffer-dam across the canal front to keep out the water while the excavation is continued. There are only two points in the entire fourteen hundred feet, from the railroad bridge to the middle basin, where the rock has not been cut away to the required width, and these, it is calculated, will be cleared out and the whole cleaned out, as far as Mr. Dennis' contract requires, in ten or twelve days. If there should come a rise in the river, rendering the opening of the canal advisable before that time, the work is in such a condition that it could be pushed through in less time than that. Mr. Dennis has also built a considerable portion of the wall he undertook, and the remainder can be completed under any ordinary stage of water.

Above the sections under charge of Mr. Dennis all is quiet, the work having been completed by the contractors.

In widening the canal to ninety feet there have been taken out 90,000 cubic yards of solid rock, the hardest and closest-grained limestone, the ledge quarried being eleven to twelve feet in thickness, and 40,000 cubic yards of dirt. There have also been built 11,000 cubic yards of dry wall masonry of the most substantial character. In fact, the entire work looks as if it had been done with a view to permanency. That has been General Weitzel's idea. He has planned and labored conscientiously to construct this great and important public improvement in a manner which would render a lasting benefit to the navigation of the river. He has not worked for the present only, but has taken into his plans the future demands of river commerce and the probability of such river improvements as will keep the Ohio open for navigation during the entire year.

It was with this view that he threw out the dam at the head of the canal, extending three thousand six hundred feet toward the Indiana shore. A thoroughly competent engineer has submitted to the Government an official report of a survey of the river, with a plan for securing "six feet" of water in the channel throughout the year. To meet the demands of the trade that this stage of water will carry would require three feet more water in the canal. This could be had by deepening the canal, but the bed is solid rock and the work would cost probably $400,000. Instead of that Gen. Weitzel has built a crib dam, loaded with stone, bolted firmly to the bed-rock with bolts split in the end and driven in on wedges, which is seven feet high and ten feet wide, and extends across to the Indian chute. There is also an opening or sluice four hundred feet wide, through which boats can pass. This dam is intended, at certain stages of the river, to throw more water into the canal, and thus produce the required depth without the enormous expense of quarrying out the canal bed.

Gen. Weitzel has also constructed a dam from Sand Island to the Indiana shore, three hundred feet long, seven feet high, and three feet wide at the top, with rip-raps, or aprons—above to ease off the force of floating ice or drift, and below to protect the dam from wash and wear and to brace and strengthen it. This dam is solid masonry, of the best quality of limestone. This work was done by Messrs. Farrell and Clark, of Jeffersonville, and has been urged forward with a rapidity that, while it has not affected the substantial character of the work has astonished even Gen. Weitzel himself. The construction of this dam will throw a large volume of water into the Kentucky channel, and will greatly improve Portland bar. Another effect of the dam will be to lessen the current by lengthening the distance the water will have to flow between the head and foot of the falls. Instead of having a fall of twenty-six feet in a mile and a quarter, as formerly, there will be a fall of twenty-six feet in nearly two miles. It is believed that this will very materially lessen the force of the current.

The two dams mentioned above cost about $75,000.

Gen. Weitzel, also, finding that at certain stages of water boats could not go under the bridge without lowering their chimneys, removed the outer-protection wall and constructed another in such a way as to make a chute under the draw of the bridge through which boats can pass into the middle, or Kentucky chute, over the falls.

Gen. Weitzel expresses himself generally well pleased with the progress of the entire work under the present contractors. Some of it has been done more rapidly than he anticipated, and all has been done in a manner which gives him entire satisfaction. The canal improvement is a source of pride to him, and he means to make it a monument to his faithfulness and energy in the discharge of his duty. He has received urgent appeals from numerous parties to open the canal. In one case the opening was urged in order that coal might be sent through. These applications have been politely and kindly replied to, and the fact pointed out that if the canal were open, coal could not be got to it or away from it; that the river is now the obstacle, not the canal. He says that he does not think the canal can be opened on the 10th inst., but fixes the 20th as the probable time at which the water will be let in—or sooner if the river rises. It seems to us that as long as the river remains at its present stage, the opening of the canal would be of little or no benefit to navigation, and would only interfere with the work of improvement.

In the lower locks there is a vast amount of mud deposited by "back-water." The deposit is some twelve feet deep, and it will be a considerable task to remove it. A glance at this accumulation will at once unseat the mystery of delta formations at the mouths of rivers. This mud is to be removed by the Canal Company as soon as water is let in, by means of dredge-boats or mud-scows. Similar deposits in other portions of the canal will be removed in the same manner.

Gen. Weitzel has invited the members of the steamboatmen's convention, which meets here this morning, to visit the canal and inspect the work to-morrow. He has also sent an invitation to the Board of Trade of Louisville and the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce to send delegations for the same purpose. A number of members of Congress have been invited, and those whose constituencies are interested in the navigation of the Ohio river will probably be present.

A piece of sham work was fortunately discovered in time to replace it before the opening of the canal. The bolts in the gates of the locks were discovered to have been driven in in two or three pieces, instead of reaching entirely through the timbers. They had apparently been scraps of iron rods, stuck in from either side with bolt-heads or taps on the protruding ends, and the job seemed to be all right, perfectly secure and correct in every way; but the strain on the gates would soon have racked them to pieces, as these sham fastenings would have been of very little use. The work was done under contract of Mr. Cook, of New Albany. The sham bolts are being replaced by real ones that extend entirely through the timbers and will hold them securely together. The cheat, however, will cost the Government a nice sum of money. We understand that the affair will be settled by the courts.

We have not said a word in praise of General Weitzel, to whom the commerce of the Ohio Valley is so much indebted for this important work. He needs no encomium. The work itself is a perpetual pæan of praise.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

FORTY car-loads of hogs came in on the Knoxville branch road last night.

THE concert of the Laemlein Sisters will take place at Masonic Temple on Friday evening, November 17th.

CANDY WILSON was arrested and confined in jail yesterday on a capias. He was brought to the city by Sheriff Fields.

THE Kentucky Dental Association failed to get a quorum present last night, and the meeting was postponed two weeks.

JOHN SMITH, a very uncommon name, was registered at the jail last night, among the drunks, by Officers Curtis and Butler.

ALL East End was highly flavored last night with the fumes of boiled cracklings from the lard kettles at the pork factories.

JOHN A. WILLIAMS, colored, was arrested for fornication yesterday on a peace warrant, and confined in jail by Lieut. Pennington.

JOS. MCQUE, on the charge of lunacy, was placed in Twelfth-street station-house last night by Officers Hatch and McAuliffe.

THE Wm. Bannon who was before the Police Court Monday is not the Wm. Bannon who lives at the corner of Twentieth and Main streets.

JOHN TOBIN, col., and Robert Johnston, for throwing stones; Peter Buster and C. Pfeiffer, drunk and disorderly, were in First-street station last night.

A SALOON keeper named Dick Sims was shot through the arm yesterday at the Southern Stock Yard on Seventh street. He was in a fight with another man.

ADAM MILLER, Harry Smith and W. J. Carroll made an attack upon a shoemaker on Third street yesterday. They got the worst of the fight, and also got into the station-house.

A RACE between a policeman and a rat, at the corner of Twelfth and Market streets, yesterday, resulted in the death of the latter. The occurrence created both excitement and laughter.

CHRISTIAN BAKER, on Preston street, was kicked in the stomach yesterday by a horse and dangerously injured. The same animal shortly afterwards broke another man's arm with a kick.

A LITTLE child of Mrs. Dowling, living on Second, near the river, wandered from home yesterday evening, and had not been found at a late hour last night. The parents were greatly distressed.

A TORPEDO was placed upon the track of the street railroad at Seventh and Broadway yesterday, and when run over by the cars made a tremendous report, which very much frightened the passengers.

A PIECE of ornamental frame work surrounding the steeple of the Baptist church, corner of Fourth and Walnut, is loose and about to fall. A strong wind would blow it to the ground, and some one might get hurt by the fall.

THE rats at Boone market-house increase with amazing rapidity. Fifteen were killed in one hole yesterday by F. Kammerer. A regular rat-killing has taken place at that market-house every few days for the last month.

TO-DAY is the third anniversary of the COURIER-JOURNAL. The first number of the newly-organized paper was issued on the 8th of November, 1868. It has been prosperous and measurably happy. May all its readers be equally so.

A LOT of ground was twice sold yesterday evening at the auction sale of Hancock, Johnston & Co., on Nineteenth street, near Magazine. The price of the second sale was double that of the first, and the speculator realized about $300 from the transaction.

EVERYTHING goes up as the river goes down. First it was coal, now it is salt. The latter has risen to $2 15 and $2 60 per barrel, with an active market and an upward tendency. It is a little more difficult now than it was last spring for a man to "earn his salt."

A DRUNKEN youth went to St. Joseph's Infirmary before day yesterday morning and begged for admittance, but was refused. He sobered up later in the day, and then, being very sick, he was taken in and is now being cared for. The young man belongs to a good family, for whose sake his name is omitted.

A BIG fight took place yesterday among the negroes of Limerick. Twenty persons, men, women, and children, engaged in it. The women, as a general thing, were trying to separate the men, and it is said that they so far succeeded as to prevent any bloodshed. The police not being there, no arrests were made.

MARY KELLY, the lunatic at Twelfth-street Station-house, was to have started to the asylum yesterday, but reached the depot after the train had gone. She is at times very troublesome to the other prisoners. When in a good humor and well-behaved, she is allowed to go free about the station-house, but when "in one of her ways" she is confined in a cell. The authorities will send her off very soon.

THE alarm of fire sounded from box 41 yesterday, about 2 o'clock, was occasioned by the boiling over of a kettle of tar in the rear of Jas. A. Clark's wholesale liquor establishment, on Third street, between Main and the river. The tar became ignited, and soon the whole kettle was covered with flame, which endangered a large salt shed standing close by. The engines were at the spot in about three minutes after the alarm was given, but the fire was extinguished before their arrival.

A MAN badly wounded was found about 11 o'clock, night before last, lying across the railroad track on Rowan street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth. He explains that some one knocked him down, but can tell nothing more concerning the matter. He and another man were going to the train, which was then starting across the river. They wanted to get on the train and ride over. The two had separated a moment before the assault, and the second man, coming up directly, was much surprised at the condition of his companion. No money was stolen from him. Fortunately he had fallen on the switch instead of the main track, and thus the train passed by without running over him.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Alfred King, of Victoria, Texas, is in the city, stopping at the United States Hotel.

Bishop Kavanaugh will lecture to-night at 7½ o'clock in the Broadway Methodist Church. Of course, the hall will be filled, as his subject is one of great interest.

Dr. King, Russellville, Ky.; Dr. J. Hale, Owensboro; Captain S. M. Robbins, U. S. army; Sylvester Johnson and wife, New Haven, Ky., and F. Fraize and wife, Hardinsburg, Ky., are stopping at the Louisville Hotel.

A Derelict Postmaster.

We published a day or two since a letter from a business firm at Mauckport, Ind., complaining of the irregular receipt at that place of the Daily COURIER-JOURNAL, and stating that the mails frequently passed down the river and were delivered on the up trip of the boat. The mail agents state that the fault lies with the postmaster at Mauckport, who fails to be on hand to receive the mail when the down boat arrives at his landing, which, of course, is taken on and delivered to the agent on the up boat. The agent that arrived here yesterday morning reports that he put no mail out at Mauckport Monday night, on his way up to Louisville, because the postmaster was not at the landing to receive it. It is now in order for the Mauckport officials to rise to explain.

An Elephant's Tooth Unearthed.

The tooth of an elephant was found a few days ago in the gravel-pit of Coldwell, Ristone & Co., at Fourteenth and Kentucky streets. Scientists say that it must have been there at least 2,000 years. The other parts of the skeleton ought to be near the same place, and will probably be found as the gravel-pit is extended. The tooth itself was fourteen feet below the surface of the ground. A petrified fish was taken from the pit about ten days ago.

UNSOPHISTICATED RUNAWAYS.

The History of the Greenest Wedding Party that Ever Came to Louisville.

Kissing the Bride.

Late Monday evening there came filing into the main office of the United States Hotel a party of five, the wherefore of which picturesque remark will appear as occasion requires. Two of this party will be eligible to the Presidency under the Woodhull-Claflin amendment. The other three will swell the sum of the enlightened constituency when they shall have completed the allotted time of one score years and one. They had just come out of the wild woods of Kentucky. They were a runaway party from the summit of the Garrard county hills. There was about them that fresh country aroma of corn-stalks and potato-hills, and they themselves were as fresh as the freshness of the cool morning air upon the Cumberland mountains.

They were shown up to the clerk's desk by the porter and bowed to by Col. Stockton. The spokesman of the party read off their names and they were copied into the register by the accommodating Col. S. When he had got their names down, which were a Mollie and a Sallie and a B. M. and a B. G. and a John, the boys announced that they wanted a room for the "gals." They had not decided yet whether they would take one themselves or not. The ladies were shown up, and the boys scrambled after carrying the baggage, which consisted of a shiney valise and a Brussels carpet-bag.

At supper time Colonel Stockton went up to show them down into the dining-room. No, they didn't believe they wanted any supper. In fact, they had had their supper; and there was the remains of it spread out upon the floor, a minature miracle of the loaves and fishes. It was an old-fashioned camp-meeting dinner, badly demoralized. There were several demolished corn dodgers, some chicken bones, a boiled ham, some bloody cranberry pies, some pickles in a saucer, and the rest of it all in delightful disorder, with the party squatting on the carpet around it, the boys picking their teeth with their pocket knives, and the girls wiping their fingers with their calico aprons.

After supper, the boys clung close to the hotel, and attempted to worry the night through without incurring the expense of a bed; but, after everybody had retired, and the wonders of the four balls in the billiard room had ceased to be, they succumbed, and were registered, and went to bed. About midnight one of them came to the office and told the clerk that he had better send somebody up to get that light. "It's such a kuris thing that we can't put it out." In the morning they came clattering down stairs before daylight, and, there being no feeding to do or wood to cut, they were at a loss for something with which to amuse themselves until time for the girls to come down. About breakfast time, they came plunging through the hotel office, and, meeting Col. S., wanted to know if the "gals had got their brukfust yit."

"No," says Colonel S., "hadn't you better go up and bring them down to the dining-room?"

This the intended bridegroom volunteered to do, when his two companions plunged on into where they heard the rattling of the dishes.

Shortly the gallant one appeared upon the stairs leading down into the office and gentlemen's sitting-room, with the two girls following close after. Instead of going to the right, and into the dining-room, they wandered off through the billiard saloon, and into the bar-room. Colonel Stockton seeing the fearful mistake cleared the marble-top counter at one bound and made after them. He caught the gawky fellow by the coat tail just as he and the girls staggered into the bar-room and led them over to the dining-room on the other side of the building.

"This way ladies," said Col. S., as he led the way, and waived them to a table in the ladies' portion of the room. Just then some four-hundred-pound voice in the far other end of the room yelled,

"John!"

John and the girls turned and started for it.

Col. S. made for them again, and caught John by the same coat-tail.

"This way, sir. This way, ladies. Have a seat at this table, up here."

They turned, half bewildered, back, when the voice (a six-hundred-pounder this time), sung out—

"John!"

Right about face, and they all made for the other end of the room again.

Again the athletic Colonel, with a ferocious grasp, seized the retreating coat-tail.

"This way, ladies. Have this seat."

"John!"

"This way, ladies."

"John!"

"This way, la—"

"John!"

"This wa—"

"John!"

"This —"

"John!"

Col. S. swung to the jeans coat-tail with all the ferocity of a fanatic, while that voice somewhere down in the other end of the room continued to yell "John!"

The Fourth-street clerks, who had overslept themselves, stopped cramming their breakfasts. The Main-street clerks, who were taking it more leisurely, looked on and smiled. The old bachelors without business laid down their forks and winked at one another. The steward and waiters rushed to Col. Stockton's rescue. Col. Burton excused himself from the ladies' table and joined in the fray. The great voice yelled, "John!"

But the weaker party finally succumbed to the force of numbers and were dragged off to the place designed for them. Col. S. retired and wiped his fevered forehead. Ransom Taylor, the blonde and bland assistant steward, was sent to wait upon them. He poked a bill of fare at the fellow, who took it, turned it over, examined each side carefully, folded it up and stuck it in his side pocket.

The waiter went out into the kitchen and brought three breakfasts.

Along about noon, it being evident that they were taking things coolly, Col. Stockton called one of them aside and told him that if he meant business he had better get to work. The old man might be along on the next train and spoil the whole thing. They had not thought of this before. So they rushed up stairs to the girls and told them about it. It was hastily decided to get over to Jeffersonville as quickly as possible. But they didn't know the way and asked for a guide. Col. S. had just the man. One who knew how it was himself. He sent for the junior business manager of the Louisville Commercial, who was shown up stairs, and upon being introduced and shaking hands all round, at once proposed to get to work. There was no time to be lost, he said. There was no dependence to be put in trains. The old man might drop down out of the clouds at any moment. So they bundled up their duds and were off on the first street car carefully engineered by the clever gentleman of finances and figures and fun. Having been all along that road before, he lost no time in traveling it again, and before they had been in Jeffersonville fifteen minutes he had secured the license and the preacher, and the happy couple were made one.

When the clergyman had done his work, the Commercial's financial gentleman told the happy fellow in jeans to kiss his wife.

"Oh, no," says he; "I'll do that after we get back home."

Upon the bridegroom refusing, the newspaper gentleman himself stepped up to the bride, and putting his arms around her gave her a clinging kiss upon her plump and rosy lips.

The bridegroom hauled off to knock him down.

The clergyman tried to explain, but his rage couldn't be reconciled. He said if he *was* raised in the country he knew better than that.

The party returned to Louisville in the afternoon and took up their old quarters at the hotel. When the boat started for this side of the river the bridegroom's face commenced to lengthen out for the first time, when he turned to his new wife and said, "Gad, Sallie, if your dad gits me," and then stopped as if he didn't know what the dad would do with him.

They go this morning on the early train to endure the rage of the old folks. May the old folks be sensible people, and give the young lovers a hearty welcome back home.

The African Church Accident.

The damage to the church in which the accident occurred on Sunday night is to be immediately repaired, and the columns to be set upon brick foundations.

There was a report that two of the wounded women died yesterday, but the pastor knew nothing of it, and it is, we hope, incorrect.

There is some feeling against Mr. Muscroft, the carpenter who repaired and enlarged the church, on account of the manner in which the columns were set on the floor. He makes the following statement:

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The statement of Mr. Henderson in your paper of Tuesday morning, in regard to the church calamity, is incorrect. My contract had nothing to do with the floors and joists in the basement of the church, except in the new addition at the front, and my work was done according to contract; and moreover, the specification does not state that the columns were to rest on a brick wall running from front to rear through the center of the church. If the Rev. Mr. Taylor had let the column that has sunk remain where I first set it no accident would have occurred, but he insisted on its being moved, because it obstructed his view from the pulpit.

The column in its first position was thoroughly tested by the weight of a great portion of the roof; for one of the jack-screws by which the roof was raised was placed directly over it, and it did not move or show any sign of weakness at its base.

This work was done over two years ago, and the Rev. Mr. Taylor superintended it and had everything done by his own direction, regardless of the plans and specifications.

W. H. MUSCROFT.

Stolen Tools Recovered.

Several weeks ago, a man, named Fahey, was working as a carpenter with Mr. Corrigan in the West End. About that time some tools were stolen from the shop of Corrigan and remained missing until yesterday, when they were found in a second-hand store and identified by Corrigan as his property. Fahey was identified as the man who brought them there, and was immediately taken to jail by Officers Slater and White. It is said that he has just gotten out of the work-house. He may return there to-night.

DR. HUNTER

—ON—

OZOENA.

Ozoena is the professional or technical name given to an advanced form of catarrh in which the ulceration has eaten through the membranous lining of the nose to the cartilages and bone. Any case of catarrh may end in Ozoena, but it most commonly occurs in those who are naturally scrofulous. The discharge takes place through the nostrils or through the throat, and is generally of a YELLOW or GREENISH YELLOW color, frequently tinged with blood, and almost always attended by an offensive smell. In the language of Dr. Wood of Philadelphia, "THIS DISEASE IS ONE OF THE MOST OBSTINATE AND DISAGREEABLE WHICH THE PHYSICIAN HAS TO ENCOUNTER. IN BAD CASES THE BREATH OF THE PATIENT BECOMES SO REVOLTING AS ALMOST TO ISOLATE HIM FROM SOCIETY, AND TO RENDER HIM AN OBJECT OF DISGUST, EVEN TO HIMSELF."

In some instances pieces of bone become separated and slough off, leaving deep, unhealthy ulcers, which secrete a bloody matter, and are extremely difficult to heal.

After ozoena has continued for some time the SENSE OF SMELL usually becomes impaired, and often lost.

DEAFNESS is one of its most common consequences, and results from its extension through the Eustachian tubes to the internal ear.

PAINS IN THE HEAD and over the frontal sinuses, impairing memory, and even insanity frequently spring from its extension to the brain.

The greatest danger, however, because the most common, is that it will extend downward and affect the lungs. In most cases of pulmonary disease catarrh is present in some degree, and in many instances it causes a large share of the patient's discomfort.

Besides these great consequences, all of which are liable to spring from scrofulous catarrh or ozoena, there are others which, if less dangerous, are sufficiently unpleasant. It occasions great unhappiness to thousands of both sexes by isolating them and preventing their settlement in life. An offensive running from the nose, with foul breath, is about as great a calamity as can befall young people.

The treatment of this disease requires much care and perseverance to conduct it to a successful issue. The remedies must be carefully adapted to the stage of the disease in each case, and applied directly to the parts affected. The showering catarrh syringe and inhaler, introduced by us years since, the nasal douche, the atomiser, and frequent pencillings of the ulcers in the nose, must all be called into requisition. Blowing a little "SALT AND WATER" up the nose and dosing the stomach, which are about all that is done for this disease by general physicians, never yet cured a case. The "CATARRH REMEDIES" and "SPECIFICS" which flood the country are quackish devices, which are not only ineffectual, but almost always injurious. The disease is bad enough without making it worse. The physician who would treat scrofulous catarrh successfully must give almost daily attention to each case, and must vary his washes and applications according to the stage and progress of the disease.

Unfortunately both physicians and patients are too apt to treat this disease with neglect until it has produced consequences which no skill can entirely remedy. By attention and proper management there are few cases which cannot be restored, but the mistake which people make is in supposing that, when they have tried salt and water and a few bottles of patent trash, they have done all that can be done to cure them of the most inveterate disease to which the body is liable. The sooner they get rid of such ideas the better.

R. B. HUNTER, M. D., 166 Fourth st.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 7, 1871.

NOTE.—Drs. R. and K. B. Hunter devote their entire attention to the treatment of diseases of the throat, lungs and heart, and can be consulted at their office, 166 Fourth street, daily, from 9 to 4; Sundays, 9 to 1.

RUNAWAY EPIDEMIC.

A General Smash-up Among the Teams—Six Runaways Yesterday—Nobody Hurt.

Every now and then some evil spirit seems to get into the horses. For a week or more they quietly perform their daily toil upon the streets without the least unusual stir, and then, all of a sudden, here and there they "fly off at a tangent," tearing and plunging through the streets with all the fury of a whirlwind, dragging wagons, carriages, buggies and carts behind them, running into the teams standing upon the streets, tearing down shade trees and lamp-posts upon the sidewalks, throwing mud over the cloth of errant pedestrians, striking terror to the hearts of women and children, setting up a furore among all the dogs, both great and small, in the track of their wild stampede, and finally ending their mad career by running upon the curb-stones, upsetting their burden and smashing things generally. Yesterday six teams were taken with the runaway epidemic, and went thundering through the streets in different portions of the city.

About 1 o'clock the horse attached to the wagon of Hollencamp & Bohlsen took fright and started down Guthrie from near Second street. On reaching Third street both wagon and horse were upset. The wagon escaped uninjured, but the horse hobbled away upon wounded legs.

About 3 o'clock the horse attached to Switzer's sewing-machine wagon became frightened on Geiger street, and ran frantically to Wenzel and Franklin streets, where the wagon turned over upon the sidewalk and was badly smashed.

Soon after a horse and buggy, minus the driver, went flying out Preston street across Jefferson, and was last seen from that corner making full speed toward Broadway.

Two mules, drawing an ale-wagon, went tearing up Jefferson street about half-past 5 o'clock, spilling bottles along the street as they ran, and, when opposite the Atwood engine-house, above Preston, ran into a large two-horse transfer wagon, which caused a panic among the transfer horses, and they, too, wheeled into line and went plunging wildly in the same direction. The mule-team was halted near Jackson street, but the horses went thundering on with their heavy wagon until out of view, toward the head of Jefferson.

Another smash-up occurred at 2 o'clock on the corner of Jefferson and Second streets. While on its way to the fire the Bunce hook and ladder wagon collided with a country wagon, the former smashing the bed of the latter, but doing no other damage.

The horse attached to Loetterle's grocery express, while quietly standing at a grocery in front of Woodland Garden, in the forenoon, deliberately made a wide circuit in the street, walking slowly until the wheels were clear and himself and wagon headed straight on the road, and then darted off with the speed of the wind down the street. He was brought to a stand-still by some persons on Clay street. This horse was always noted for his gentleness, but he showed a determination yesterday to indulge in a spree, as he made a second attempt before night to try his speed while in harness.

OVARIOTOMY.

A Twenty-one Pound Tumor Removed—A Delicate and Dangerous Operation.

The operation known as ovariotomy was performed yesterday on Mrs. Jane H. Todd, on Twenty-first street, near Walnut, by Drs. T. J. Griffiths and Newman. Sixteen other most distinguished surgeons of the city were present to witness the operation, which was of the most delicate and dangerous character; but it is hardly necessary to say that it was skillfully executed. This operation, one of the wonders of the nineteenth century, and the glory of its perfection, belongs entirely to Kentucky surgeons.

The operation of ovariotomy was first performed by Dr. Ephram McDowell, of Danville, on Mrs. Crawford, of this county, mother of ex-Mayor Crawford, in the year 1809. The most learned medical men in the world, especially in Europe, condemned it as a barbarous act. The world stood agast at the thought of a stomach being opened, the entrails taken out, relieved of an ugly tumor, and then replaced. The danger to life was thought to be too great, and hence the medical fraternity condemned the operation. Dr. McDowell, however, thought otherwise, and repeated the operation thirteen times, during his life, only one case proving fatal.

It was fifteen years after his death before any other surgeon would attempt what he had done. In the meantime chloroform was discovered and called to the assistance of the profession. Dr. Atlee, then of Philadelphia, with the aid of chloroform, successfully removed an ovarian tumor, and since that time the operation has been frequently performed, the late Dr. Bradford, of Augusta, Ky., being celebrated for his skill and success in such cases. About thirty-three per cent. of the patients usually die, we are told, when chloroform is used.

This fact was made known to Mrs. Todd, and she preferred to have the use of her wits while under the cruel but healing knife, avowing that she was as brave as Mrs. Crawford or any other lady. The work occupied twenty-three minutes, during which the patient lay as motionless as could have been desired.

Kentucky is justly celebrated not only for her beautiful and intelligent women, but also for her brave ones. The physicians of our State stand likewise in the van of medical science. The tumor taken out yesterday weighed twenty-one pounds and two ounces. The patient is doing well, and bids fair to recover. She is quite an old lady.

NEW ALBANY.

The Katie Putnam Troupe is now performing at our Opera-house.

John Newhouse and Clara Blessing were blessed by a marriage license yesterday.

The cabbage shipped from our city is big. Ten thousand heads were shipped on yesterday.

The case of assault and battery against Lewis Mann, Jr., was continued until next Tuesday.

As we expected and predicted the case of Annie Dungeon vs. Thomas Welch was compromised.

It is very uncertain who will take charge of the DePauw House. Several men are negotiating for it.

An affidavit was filed against A. Hendricks yesterday, by Chris. Walf. The charge is provoke.

Highwaymen propose to run their business on roads leading from our city. We can stop it by giving it a *head*.

The Church Extension Society has agreed to loan $2,500 for the purpose of building a church in Indianapolis.

The report that a Democratic daily paper is to be started in Jeffersonville is all bosh. Nothing of the kind will be done.

The Mann and Barnett imbroglio was settled Monday. The crowded state of our column prevented us giving full particulars.

The report current in this city yesterday that convicts had made their escape from the State prison South is erroneous. No one has escaped from that prison in the last three days.

☞ "Passenger—"How does the asphalte do for the horses?" Our Driver (one of those philosophers who will not look at the bright side of things)—"Do for 'em, sir? I b'lieve yer. Them as ain't clever at skatin'—the hice is in a beautiful state at present. By the time the frost comes p'r'aps they'll a fearnt the hart, sir! But we all has our improvements to put up with, you know, sir!"—[Punch.

CITY FEATURES.

Sewing Machines.

The American Sewing Machine does the entire range of plain sewing, makes a perfect button-hole and eyelet-hole, and does overseaming by hand. Call and see it before purchasing any other machine. No. 90 West Jefferson street.

Notice to Steamboatmen.

The best quality 1½ inch 3 and 4-ply hose at factory prices, at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 116 Main street.

☞ The Shelby House, on northwest corner Main and Shelby streets, will be sold at auction this afternoon at 3 o'clock by Buchanan & Rogers, real estate agents and auctioneers.

☞ For your human hair goods go to Hogan's, 158 Fourth street, Parr's block.

Remember!

If you want to exchange your old safe and get a new one, go to E. K. Hall & Co.'s safe factory, No. 574 West Main, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

To Mothers and Nurses.

Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup, for diarrhea, &c., in children, whether induced by teething or other causes, is the safest and best remedy.

Wanted!

the people to know that they can get SAFES REPAIRED at E. K. Hall & Co.'s only safe factory in the city, No. 574 West Main, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

☞ C. C. Hutchinson & Co. will remove to their elegant new building on Fourth, between Main and Market, in a few days.

☞ Cheapest hair store in the West is Hogan's, 158 Fourth street, Parr's block.

Take Notice.

If you want your safe moved call or send word to E. K. Hall & Co.'s, only safe factory in the city, No. 574 West Main street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth.

Country Merchants,

now is the time to purchase your rubber shoes and clothing, &c., and get the discounts from the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, Main street, between Third and Fourth.

☞ Remember that E. K. Hall & Co.'s Louisville safe and lock factory has no connection with any other house in this or any other city. No. 574 West Main, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

☞ Take notice that E. K. Hall & Co., No. 574 West Main street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, sell safes at lower prices than can be bought at any other house in the city.

"Aquapelle" and "Guanaco,"

the best umbrellas made; will not run or change color. Just received at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, 116 Main street.

☞ If you want a combination lock put on your safe, call or send to E. K. Hall & Co.'s, the only safe and lock factory in the city, No. 574 West Main, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth.

☞ Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

☞ If you want a vault or vault front, call or send by mail for circular and prices to E. K. Hall & Co.'s safe and lock factory, No. 574 West Main, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

☞ If you want any wood-working machinery made, or steel work in general done, call or send your orders to E. K. Hall & Co., No. 574 West Main, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

WEATHER REPORT.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 7, 1871—11 P. M.

War Department, Signal Service United States Army, Division of Telegrams and Reports, for the benefit of commerce.

[Via Western Union Telegraph Co.]

Place of observation	Height of barometer	Change in last 7 hrs.	Ther. deg.	Change in last 24 hrs.	Dir'c'n of wd	Force of wd.	State of Weather
Augusta, Ga.	30.10	—02	56	x. 3	0	c	Fair.
Baltimore	30.10	—08	43	— 3	N.W	g	Clear.
Boston	29.88	—04	33	x. 3	N.W	g	Fair.
Cairo	30.05	—05	56	x. 1	E.	f	Cl'dy.
Charleston	30.14	x.02	62	x. 2	0	c	Fair.
Chicago	30.11	—08	44	x. 2	N.W	g	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	30.12	—10	48	x. 2	0	c	Cl'dy.
Davenport	30.09	—10	48	x. 3	E.	f	Cl'dy.
Galveston	30.00	—02	71	x. 2	S.E.	f	Fair.
Indianapolis	30.05	—09	50	x. 3	0	c	Cl'dy.
Key West	30.08	—08	78	— 3	N.E.	b	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.99	—09	56	— 9	N.E.	l	Thn'g
Louisville	30.04	—08	53	x. 3	S.E.	l	Thn'g
Memphis	30.08	—04	61	x. 6	0	c	Foggy.
Mobile	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	.....
Nashville	30.09	—05	58	x. 5	0	c	Cl'dy.
New Orleans	30.07	—01	64	x. 1	S.E.	l	Clear.
New York	29.97	—04	37	x. 6	S.W	g	Clear.
Norfolk, Va.	30.10	—02	44	x. 2	0	c	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	29.87	—04	46	— 5	N.E.	f	Lt.r'n
Pittsburgh	30.17	—08	34	— 2	0	c	Clear.
Portland, Me	29.77	—08	31	x. 5	S.W	f	Cl'dy.
Punta Rassa	30.08	x.02	70	— 2	N.E.	g	Fair.
Savannah	30.11	x.01	58	— 1	0	c	Fair.
Shreveport	29.99	0	64	x. 7	S.	l	Lt.r'n.
St. Louis	29.98	—06	59	.....	E.	l	Cl'dy.
St. Paul	30.14	—07	38	.....	0	c	Fair.
Wilmington	30.13	x.02	50	— 5	N.E.	l	Fair.
Jacksonv, Fa	30.13	—01	55	— 3	0	c	Hazy.
Vicksburg	30.06	—04	62	x. 3	S.	g	Cl'dy.

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

EXPLANATION—G, gentle; b, brisk; v b, very brisk; p, perceptible; c, calm; f, fresh; l, light; h, high; x, rises; —, fall in the thermometer.

ABBREVIATIONS IN "STATE OF WEATHER"—Lt, light; Hy, heavy.

Local Observations—Nov. 7, 1871.

Hour of observation	Hight of barometer	Change since last observation	Hight of thermometer	Change in 24 hours	Dir. of Wind	Force of Wind	Rainfall, inches and hundr'ths.	State of the Weather
7 A.M	30.248	x.040	45	—1	N. E.	f	0.01	Cl'dy.
2 P.M	30.127	—121	58	x.½	E.	f	....	Cl'dy.
4 P.M	30.118	—009	59	x.½	S. E.	g	....	Cl'dy.
9 P.M	30.080	—038	54½	x.3	0	c	....	Cl'dy.
11 P.M	30.037	—043	53½	x.3½	S. E.	l	....	Thr'ng.

NOTE.—The rainfall is measured at 7 A. M. for the preceding 24 hours.

Observer's office in Custom-house.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7, 1871.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall on Wednesday along the Atlantic coast with rising temperature. Northwesterly winds will continue during the night in the Middle and Eastern States, and back to the Southwestern. On Wednesday the barometer will probably fall, with cloudy and threatening weather throughout the Mississippi valley. Southerly winds and cloudy weather are probable for the upper lakes. Easterly winds for the South Atlantic and Gulf coast. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for our coast to-night.

Police Contributions to Chicago.

The following letter was received yesterday, acknowledging the receipt of the donation of our city policemen to the policemen of Chicago who suffered by the great fire. It is a graceful recognition of a generous act:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF POLICE,
CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 3, 1871.

W. Jenkins, Esq., Chief of Police, Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIR: Your kind favor of November 1 has just come to hand, inclosing draft for three hundred dollars ($300), being the amount contributed by the Louisville city police and the Police Benevolent Association of Louisville, for the relief of the members of our police force who were sufferers by the great conflagration.

For this proof of the good fellowship and generosity of the Louisville police organization, allow me, on behalf of our distressed policemen, to express our hearty thanks, and the hope that your own loved city may never suffer a calamity like that which has befallen Chicago.

Respectfully yours, T. B. BROWN,
President Board of Police.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Mr. D. J. Silver will soon close his work on the government work at this place.

The State elections that took place yesterday caused some little excitement on our streets.

Senator Rosebraugh, of Ripley and Switzerland counties, was in the city yesterday on legal business.

A switch tender on the J., M. & I. R. R. came near losing his life yesterday by being run over by a train.

Samuel McGougal, well known in this city, returned home last night after a prolonged visit in Jefferson county, where he has been spending the summer.

John R. Stuart, of John R. Stuart & Co. marine railway and steamboat builders, Madison, formerly of the firm of Stuart & Barmore, is in the city.

Mr. J. M. Nicholson has bought out Mr. R. C. Flowers, in the drug-store of this city. Mr. Nicholson has many friends in this city, and we wish him well.

John Sweeney, an old citizen of this locality, residing four miles from New Albany, was buried in the Catholic cemetery, near New Albany, yesterday.

At the last regular meeting of Tabor Lodge, the sum of $75 was appropriated for the benefit of the Chicago, Michigan and Wisconsin sufferers by the late conflagration.

Mr. James G. Harrison, Assistant Revenue Assessor of this district, was in town yesterday. He came to get the return of cigar-shops and other business for the quarter just ending.

John Bridenthal yesterday appeared before Justice Matthews and swore out a warrant against Jackson Parrott for assault and battery upon him, the said Bridenthal, on Ohio Falls, on Friday night last.

Reason Hammond died at Charlestown on Sunday, and was buried from that place yesterday at one o'clock. The funeral services were preached by Rev. Enoch G. Wood, presiding elder of this district.

Dr. Wm. N. McCoy has sold his office to Mr. Geo. Patterson for $450. Mr. Patterson proposes to start a coal office in the same. Mr. McCoy will remove over Miss Sallie Boxtroff's house, on Spring street.

Paupers from Louisville are being sent here daily. This is wrong, and the sending is getting to be a nuisance. We trust that our Louisville friends will remember that we have as many paupers in our city as we can care for.

Mary A. Rocky, of Port Fulton, yesterday sued out a warrant before Justice Dorsey for the arrest of Nancy Place, of the same place, on the charge of assault and battery. Constable Hill was after the defendant last evening.

Geo. Groves yesterday pleaded guilty before Judge Matthews to challenging and threatening to kill J. G. Vale with holes at Vale's grocery, corner of Missouri avenue and Market street, on Monday evening. A fine of $9 90 was assessed against the offender.

Jacob Charles Ulmer is to be tried before Erasmus Redbine Foster, of Finley township, Scott county, at one o'clock to-day, on the charge of obtaining dry goods under false pretenses from one Enoch A. Molloy. 'Squire Weir, of Memphis, appears for the prosecution.

Mr. James M. Ruddell, well known in this city as Bud Ruddell, leaves for New Orleans, La., to-night, to accept a first-class position in that city. Mr. Ruddell has the best wishes of his numerous friends in this city for his future health and prosperity in the Cresent City of the South.

Michael Burns, who says he is from Indianapolis, was again before Judge Matthews yesterday for drunkenness. He was discharged from the rock pile only a day or two since. He appeared very penitent, and promised to leave town instanter if released. Judge Matthews took him at his word, and allowed the culprit to go.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Apples by the barrel at Holmes & Thiss'.

DIED.

REED—On November 3, 1871, at 2 o'clock . . M., Mrs. CATHERINE REED, wife of the late William Reed.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock, Thursday morning, from the First Presbyterian Church.

UNITED STATES MONEY ORDERS.

THE GRAPHIC Illustrated Weekly Paper can now be supplied regularly to every part of the United States by sending direct to the office in London a money order (which can now be obtained in any town in the United States and Canada.)

One year's subscription, One Pound Sixteen Shillings. This will include the Christmas and all extra numbers published.

A free copy as specimen will be sent on application. Means will be taken that the papers shall be delivered free from injury every week, so that the number will not only be of interest at the moment, but, bound into volumes, become a handsome book for the drawing-room table.

The extraordinary success of THE GRAPHIC in Europe is due, in a great measure, to the number and high quality of its illustrations, drawn by a number of distinguished painters, many of whom have hitherto held aloof from pictorial publications. The reputation THE GRAPHIC has now obtained has been also assisted by the number of its artists and correspondents in all parts of the world, thus making the journal of interest to all.

The money order must be made payable to E. MANSFIELD, THE GRAPHIC, 190, Strand, London.

The forthcoming Christmas double number will be of unusual interest. The Story, equal in quantity to a one-volume novel, will be written by WILKIE COLLINS. It will also contain eleven pages of high-class Engravings, and a handsome Print suitable for framing, to be entitled, "SAVED." The Christmas double number will be published at One Shilling, and will be included in all subscriptions made before December 16, 1871. 190, Strand, London.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE OPERA-HOUSE.

GREAT SUCCESS of the young American actor, LAWRENCE BARRETT, who will appear THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Nov. 8, in B. Bronson Howard's great play of American society, in 5 acts and 7 tableaux, entitled SARATOGA, or LIFE AT THE SPRINGS—Bob Sackett, Lawrence Barrett.

☞ Thursday evening, Nov. 9, Mr. Barrett will appear in his great impersonation of "Hamlet."

☞ Friday evening, Nov. 10, only benefit of Mr. Barrett, who will appear in "Romance of a Poor Young Man."

Weisiger Hall.

One Week Only, Commencing Monday Evening, Nov. 13th.

THE TALENTED YOUNG ARTISTE

KATIE PUTNAM,

SUPPORTED by the unrivaled comedian, JOHN DILLON and the excellent company from Hooley's Opera-House, Chicago. Seats secured at Will. S. Hays' music store. no7 dtf

"THROUGH FIRE AND FLAME!"

A LECTURE,

BY

AGNES LEONARD SCANLAND

IN MASONIC TEMPLE,

Wednesday Night, November 8, 1871.

AGNES LEONARD SCANLAND makes her debut in the lecture field in Louisville, in her former home, with a grand word-picture of the destruction of Chicago. The admirers of this talented lady will embrace the most select and intelligent people of Louisville.

Admittance 75 cents. Tickets to be had at all of the principal hotels and book stores. Reserved seats $1—to be had at D. P. Faulds' and Will. S. Hays' music stores. no5 d4

Masonic Temple.

Commencing Thursday, November 9th. Three nights only. Grand Matinee Saturday.

UNSWORTH'S MINSTRELS

—AND—

BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE.

UNSWORTH, Eugene and G. W. H. Griffin, proprietors, from New York City. Burlesque Opera our specialty. Thursday Unsworth and Eugene in Ill-True-Bad-Doer, assisted by an efficient chorus and orchestra. For full particulars see programmes.

☞ Admission 75 cents; gallery 50 cents. Reserved seats can be procured at Will. S. Hays' music store without any extra charge. no5 d5 N. D. ROBERTS, Agent.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Chicago Fire. COMMISSION.

THE firm of Denton & Sage, having dissolved, we desire to inform our correspondents and the trade generally that the

General Commission Business

Will be continued under the name and firm of

D. H. DENTON & CO.,

At No. 190 East Washington street, Chicago. One hundred cents on the dollar having been paid on the indebtedness of the late firm, and, having ample capital left, we are now prepared to buy and ship or buy and hold here GRAIN, PROVISIONS, &c., on margins as heretofore.

Option-trading in Grain and Provisions is again gaining ground here, and we are prepared to execute orders in this line, as of old, upon margins.

Reference—Union National Bank, Chicago.

no7 d30 D. H. DENTON & CO.

F. P. CARSON, Late of Evansville Ind. — R. J. DANIEL, Late of Evansville, Ind.
J. T. CARSON, Late of Woodbury, Ky.

CARSON, DANIEL, & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants,

No. 287 Main st., between Seventh and Eighth,
se20 d3m **LOUISVILLE, KY**

EDWARD F. PITTMAN, Recently of St. Louis, Mo. — JOHN C. SHERLEY, Louisville, Ky.

PITTMAN & SHERLEY,
Commission Merchants,
—AND—
MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS,
No. 165 Main street, over Bank of America, Louisville, Ky.
au16 d3m

FORTUNE TELLERS.

FORTUNE TELLER.

ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them, should not fail to call on

MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT,

Of New Albany, Ind.

Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell them concerning the Past, Present, Future, and all things connected with Love, Marriage, and Business. She can tell if anything has been Lost or Stolen—for instance, Cattle or Horses, where they are, and how to get them. Also, all persons engaged in any difficult law suits would consult their interest by calling on me, for I never fail to give satisfaction.

Madam Veit possesses a secret by which she is able to show persons their absent friends who are at a distance from them. She will give them entire satisfaction before they leave.

au12 WeSaSuf

COAL.

BRAZIL BLOCK COAL,

From Clay County, Indiana,

WILL BE DELIVERED TO DEALERS AND CONSUMERS AT

FAIR PRICES.

APPLY TO

T. M. ERWIN

Agent, Office near the J., M. & I. R. R. Bridge Depot. no6 dim

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 9 Wall street, New York. Five per cent. interest allowed on deposits. The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank. Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow interest on all balances of five per cent. We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business Paper, and Collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

no3 dim

RESTAURANTS.

First of the Season.

Diamond-back Terrapin and Soft-shell Crabs, at

WALKER'S EXCHANGE HOTEL,

no6 d3 Third street, between Main and Market.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Boker's Bitters! Boker's Bitters!

Nobody should be without a bottle of

"BOKER'S BITTERS,"

SINCE an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be by far the best and most **Efficacious Stomach Bitters,** as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeiters, and buy only of respectable houses. L. FUNKE, JR., Sole Agent, 66 Liberty street, New York.

Postoffice Box 1,029. se12 eod3m

GUNSMITHS.

JULIUS LEHNERT,
PRACTICAL GUNSMITH,

201 N. S. Market, between Fifth and Sixth, Louisville, Ky.

KEEPS constantly on hand all kinds of ammunition and fishing-tackle, new breech-loaders and new muzzle-loading double guns, pistols, Flobert gun and cap guns, etc., manufactured and repairs promptly attended to. se8 eod3m

BUSINESS CARDS.

CEMETERIES, GARDENS, AND PLEASURE GROUNDS handsomely designed and laid out by BENJ. GROVE, Cemetery Engineer, 38th st. no6d1m

LOUISVILLE MALT-HOUSE, 21 and 23, Sixth st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERN, proprietors.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

STRAYED.

STRAYED—COW—A red cow, with white face; tips of horns sawed off. A liberal reward will be paid for her return to No. 167 Fifth street. MRS. J. A. ROBB.

STRAYED—HORSE—$25 REWARD—On the evening of November 4, a black horse, with white hind feet, full 15 hands high, heavy mane, 7 years old, a halter on when last seen. The above reward will be paid on his delivery at Jenkins' stable, Fifth and Green, or to T. S. RUDD, 86 Jefferson st. no7 d3

STRAYED—HORSE—[illegible] If delivered at the stable of [illegible] Fifth and Green. no8 d3

STOLEN.

[illegible]

LOST.

LOST—FUR CAPE—[illegible] W. H. MIDDLETON & CO., [illegible] Main st. no8 d3

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—COW—[illegible]

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

BY BUCHANAN & ROGERS.

Sale of the Hotel Property known as the "Shelby House," a Three-story Brick of 38 Rooms, Fronting 26 1-4 by 204 feet deep, on the N. W. corner of Main and Shelby streets, fronting also on Washington street 26 1-4 feet.

ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, we will sell the above-named property. Terms—¼ cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with six per cent. interest. The hotel property is in tip-top order, and contains gas, water, and all modern conveniences, with accommodations for sixty guests. The Washington-street improvements consist of a new two-story and attic brick store-house and dwelling, a first-class grocery stand. As a whole the property is a very desirable investment, and parties are invited to call and examine it.

BUCHANAN & ROGERS,
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, No. 139 Jefferson street, below Fourth. no5 dst&ta

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Furniture at Auction at Private Residence No. 335 north side Walnut, between Eighth and Ninth.

ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8 at 10 o'clock, we will sell 1 parlor suit complete in green rep; 1 walnut dining set, complete; 1 mahogany, 1 oak, and 1 cherry bed-room suits, all complete; Brussels carpet, double width; 1 fine china set and hot chimneys, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. The above is an almost new outfit, and very desirable. S. G. HENRY & CO.,
no5 SaTu&W Auctioneers.

FUTURE AUCTION SALES.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.,

56 and 58 Seventh street.

Large Sale of the Stock of a Wholesale and Retail China House, consisting of Plates, China Teas and Coffees, Soup Tureens, Bowls, Sugars, Butters, Preserves, Tumblers, Jars, Bouquet-holders, &c.

ON THURSDAY, Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, we will sell as above, without reserve, as the parties are breaking up.

Also a full line of groceries, furniture, &c.

no8 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

The Great Beargrass Distillery

AT LOUISVILLE, Ky.,

The Most Capacious, Complete and Admirably Arranged Distillery in the United States.

AT AUCTION.

THE continued ill health of the senior and professional engagements of the junior of our firm necessitates a sale of the above magnificent property. Therefore, on THURSDAY, November 9th, 1871, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the entire property, consisting of the Grounds, Buildings, Machinery, Tools, &c., will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder at auction. This property is, without doubt, the most complete of the kind in the whole country. The buildings are of the most substantial character (principally of stone and brick), handsome in appearance, while the interior is a model of convenience. The machinery is the best and most approved of modern discovery. This property was built for a distillery, and cost nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The lot fronts on Main street 280 feet by 580 feet deep to the middle of Beargrass creek. The machinery now is in such perfect order that in one hour after balancing the mill-stones the distillery will be in running order. This property for distilling purposes, is hardly equaled in any particular by any establishment west of the mountains, and to its sale should attract the attention of distillers throughout the entire country. An accurate description of the property has been prepared in circular, which we will be glad to furnish upon application.

Terms of sale—$2,000 cash, and for the remainder one-sixth in three months; one-sixth in sixty days, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years from date of sale. For all deferred payments notes, bearing interest, with good security, payable in bank, will be required. But, if the purchaser desires it, two-thirds of the purchase money can be had upon terms extending from one to four years.

SCHULTHESS & CO.

S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer.

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

Desirable Market and Shelby Street Property at Auction.

THURSDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises, on the northeast corner of Shelby and Market streets, we will sell a good two-story brick business house and residence of 9 rooms and store, gas, &c., lot 23x95 feet. After which we will sell a nice lot on the east side of Shelby street, in the rear of the above, 25x105 feet. Our orders are to sell to the highest bidder regardless of value. Terms—One-third cash; the remainder in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien. BUCKEL & SHAFFER,
oc28 dinSutd Auctioneers.

BY S. S. MEDDIS.

Charming Broadway House, 34 by 180, N. S. Broadway, Between Seventh and Eighth,

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, Nov. 9th, at 3½ P. M., on the premises, I will sell a very desirable residence on the north side of Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth. The residence is a neat frame cottage of four rooms, in the rear of which is a two-story brick, containing four good rooms, gas, water, and all modern conveniences.

Terms—½ cash; balance in 1 and 2 years.

no5 S. S. MEDDIS.

Beautiful Third-street Residence.

An opportunity is now offered to the public to purchase that very handsome Three-story (pressed front) Residence on Third street, between Breckinridge and Kentucky streets (now occupied by Dr. McClelland),

AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, Nov. 14, 1871, at 3 P. M., the above-named house will be sold. It contains 10 rooms, bath-room, gas, and water. Lot 30 x 180.

Terms—One-third cash; remainder in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien.

For any further information apply at Broadway Mills, corner Preston and Broadway. [illegible]

PUBLIC SALES.

Constable's Sale.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on the 8th day of November, 1871, on the premises, bar and bar fixtures of the saloon No. 153 Green street, between Fourth and Fifth. Terms cash.

E. W. RUTLEDGE, C. J. C.
ED. MEGLEMERY, } Ass'ts.
LEN. G. HERNDON,
no6d1

Administrator's Sale.

AS administrator of John Gardner, deceased, I will sell, at public sale, on the 23d day of November, 1871, the large steam flouring and corn and saw mill, 36 miles from Louisville, on the Lebanon Branch R. R., on the Beech Fork, two miles from Boston, Nelson co., Ky. Easy terms will be given, which will be made known on the day of sale.

oc13 dts* BEN. GARDNER, Adm'r.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI
THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 9 o'clock A. M., except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN.........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL..........Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.; on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES.........Capt. C. J. DUFOUR.
GEN. LYTLE..........Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board, or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIES, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

For Owensboro, Evansville and Henderson.
CAMELIA..........RATHER, Master.
Will leave as above This Day, the 8th, at 4 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.
The new and light-draught steamer
CARRIE A. THORN...........THORN, Master.
Will leave as above This Day, the 8th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Shreveport and Jefferson, Direct.
CLIFFORD..........CHAS. HORNE, Master.
Will leave as above on Thursday, the 9th, at 5 P. M., positively.
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

For Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, Evansville.
LeCLAIRE No. 2..........BALLARD, Master.
Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 8th, at 4 P. M.
THOS. SMALL, Agent.

Merchants' Wharf-boat Association,

VICKSBURG, MISS.

General Steamboat Agents and Forwarding Merchants.

CHAS. M. KAIN, Sup't. — HILT. G. FAIRCHILD, Cas'r.

THIS large and spacious wharfboat, having been thoroughly overhauled, caulked, and renovated, is now prepared to transact business. Special attention given to freight consigned to it for the Yazoo, Tallahatchie, and Sunflower rivers, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

oc15 d3meaSu CHAS. M. KAIN, Sup't.

CLOTHING.

Army Clothing

FOR SALE

At Established Auction Prices,

Overcoats and Pants, Uniform Coats and Pants, Jackets, Blankets, &c.

Goods will be delivered at Chicago or Louisville. Address

OLIVER LIPPINCOTT,
Nos. 196 and 198 Washington street, Chicago.
oc17 dim

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—All business men, mechanics, farmers, &c., to know that they can secure reliable help of any kind by addressing the MERCANTILE ADVERTISING AGENCY, [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] at the LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner of Fourth and Jefferson [illegible]

WANTED—PERSONS WISHING SITUATIONS, [illegible] EMPLOYMENT AGENCY [illegible] MILLER & CO., Agents.

WANTED—PARTNER—[illegible] Courier-Journal office.

WANTED—PARTNER—[illegible] this office.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD for a gentleman and lady. Address C. [illegible] care Tripp & Linton's music house, [illegible]

WANTED—DRESS-MAKERS AND APPRENTICES—Apply at 111 First street, between Green and Walnut, east side.

WANTED—DRESS-MAKERS—[illegible] MADAM SOURLEY, [illegible] Fourth street.

WANTED—TO SELL—A one-half interest in the General Agency of a first-class Life Insurance Company, already well established and doing a good business, but requires another active man. Business now in force will pay purchaser an annual income of 50 per cent. on the purchase price. Address "General Agent," at this office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN—With $100 capital, to take an interest in an established business in the States of Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi, and Virginia. Will pay $100 per month. No insurance, patent rights, or agencies. Address 134 First street. no7 d2*

WANTED—GENTLEMEN BOARDERS—To occupy newly-furnished rooms. Those wishing the comforts of a home apply at 179 Fourth street, bet. Green and Walnut. no7 d2*

WANTED—GIRL—To nurse a child two years old. Must bring references. Apply on south side of Oak, between Fourth and Fifth. no7 d2

WANTED—SITUATION—As a gardener, by a middle-aged single man from Scotland. Address J. M., this office.

WANTED—100 PAIR PIGEONS—Apply at Walker's Exchange Hotel.

WANTED—BOARDING—For gentleman and wife and nurse, in private family, where there are no other boarders. Address C. C. WATTS, Louisville, giving name and location. References given and required.

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? The best way to get a good girl AT ONCE is to go to the female department of the LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, and select for yourself. All respectable females find places FREE. MILLER & CO., Agents.

WANTED—SITUATION—As housekeeper in a good private family or hotel. Best of references given. Address, in full name, ANNIE W. ADAMS, P. O. oc29 dtf

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A new two-story brick house, 8 rooms, 12 feet ceilings, good cellar, cistern, with filterer, &c., near street railroad, for a cottage. Address WILL, this office. oc26 dtf

WANTED—OCCUPANTS—Two nicely-furnished rooms, for single gentlemen only, can be secured by early application at No. 157 Chestnut street, between Fourth and Fifth sts. Reference is required. oc8 Su&Wtf

WANTED—TO LOAN—Money on valuable articles of every description, at O'BRIEN'S EAGLE LOAN OFFICE, 95 Fifth street, near Market. oc18 dim

WANTED—AGENTS.

STOP Send stamp for circular of Potato and Fruit Parer. Every family buys at 50 cts. Agents wanted. C. A. SCOTT, Cincinnati, Ohio. oc29 Su&W4

$12 TO $24 A DAY.

AGENTS wanted in every county in the United States to sell a newly-patented article of great utility and household necessity. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MFG. CO., Cleveland, Ohio. oc8 dim

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—DWELLING AND LOT—2-story brick dwelling and lot, 26¼ by 200 feet, on the south side of Chestnut street, between Preston and Jackson. Apply to BUCHANAN & ROGERS, Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 139 Jefferson street, below Fourth.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING—With lot 42 by 160 feet, on the west side of Seventh street, between Grayson and Walnut. Cheap. BUCHANAN & ROGERS, Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers, 139 Jefferson street, below Fourth. no8 d3

FOR SALE—PART INTEREST—In a well-paying business. Investment required $400 cash. Energetic men can make a fortune within three years. Address "Energy," this office. no6 W&Su

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A desirable 3-story brick residence, with all modern improvements; stable, carriage-house, &c. Terms, $1,000 cash; balance in annual payments. Apply to N. B. GAULT, No. 70 West Market street. no6 d7*

FOR SALE—A FINE BUILDING SITE—Containing ten (10) acres, on Short-line R. R., 2 miles from city, and within 30 yards of a station. A bargain will be given. Call soon. ERASTUS D. TYLER, Real Estate Broker, 386 W. Jefferson st. no5 d&Su&Fs

FOR SALE—LOT—70 feet on Third street by 182 on Columbia, one square from the avenue railroad, and two from the Portland—cheap for cash. See R. F. ORR, corner Green and Center. no4 d7

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A small two-story house, on the north side of Broadway, between First and Brook. Lot 30x185. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. oc31 dtf

FOR SALE—The property known as the "Steam Brick Works." For further information apply to S. H. McGEE, No. 136 Grayson street, between Ninth and Tenth. oc29 dtf*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DWELLING-HOUSE—Containing 12 large and 2 small rooms, with 67 feet of ground on the south side of Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth streets. If not sold before the 15th inst. it will be offered for rent. W. H. DULANEY, 55 Sixth street. no4 d7

FOR SALE—SAFE—A burglar-proof steel safe, 46 inches high, 30 inches wide, and 17 inches deep, with Sargent's magnetic combination dial lock. F. W. MEIER, Louisville, Ky. oc4 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers, on Broadway from Twenty-second to Twenty-fourth street, on Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets; on Chestnut, between Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets; on Madison street, on Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth streets. Inquire at GRAVES & CO.'S Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut sts. mh15 dtf

FOR SALE—The RESIDENCE of the late John Buchanan, on the north side of Jefferson, between Seventh and Eighth streets. The lot fronts 82 feet on Jefferson and extends southwardly 210 feet to Green street. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. jy18 dtf

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT—On the west side of Shelby street, a few squares from the terminus of the City Railway. The house [illegible] Terms very easy. [illegible] THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. oc11 eodtf

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE—On the southwest corner of Fourth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, containing 12 rooms; lot 60x200. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth street. oc11 eod

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—4 ROOMS—On Seventh, between Grayson and Walnut, east side, with gas and water, second door from Grayson.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A good two-story and basement brick house of ten rooms, with large stable, ice-house, and two acres of ground, on the southwest corner of Twentieth and Maple streets, all in good order. Apply to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 362 West Market street. no7 dtf

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE—To a responsible party, a neatly-furnished house, centrally located. Will rent for the winter months or longer if desired. A good bargain and eligible location can be secured by applying in person or addressing H., at this office. no5 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—A new three-story store-house, with a good cellar, containing gas, water, and a new style of hoisting apparatus, situated on the southwest corner of Main and Eleventh streets. Possession given January 1st, 1872. Apply to KAHN & WOLF, No. 270 Main street. no4 dtf

FOR RENT—THE SECOND AND THIRD STORIES over my office, No. 112 Third street, 4 good rooms, including halls, suitable for family or sleeping rooms or manufacturing purposes. Rooms in the rear not well lit up as those in front. Apply to the Loan and Banking Office of C. HAGAN. no3 dtf

FOR RENT—TOBACCO FACTORY—The finest tobacco factory in the West, 60x200, a three-story brick, with metal and slate roof. Abundant shed room. Lamp lot, now occupied by Lorillard & Co., of New York. Everything complete, and just the thing for a large business in plug, strips, or re-drying. Fixtures, presses, &c. For sale cheap. Apply to R. COCHRAN, Sec. Rec. Sherman Estate, or BARBROUGH & PRIEST, Real Estate Brokers, 34 Jefferson st. oc7 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE—Three-story store-house on the west side of Fourth street, between Main and Market. Apply to THOS. PEARSON, 66 Fourth st. oc4 dtf

FOR RENT—STORE-HOUSE—With residence above, on north side Market, between Fourth and Fifth. Apply to J. G. WILSON, 198 West Jefferson street. oc3 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSES—Two houses on Fifth street, near Oak; 11 rooms each; gas, water, and all modern improvements. Will rent low to good tenants. Apply to JNO. COLEMAN, 161 West Main street. oc15 eodtf

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Two very nicely furnished rooms, for single gentlemen only, can be secured at very reasonable rates, by early application be made, at No. 157 Chestnut street, between Fourth and Fifth sts. References required. oc15 Su&Wtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE OR RENT—PORK-HOUSE AND TOBACCO FACTORY—In Uniontown, Ky., on the bank of the Ohio river, and well located in one of the best and most prosperous counties in the State. The pork-house is brick, two-story, 50 by 120 feet, tin roof—has 2 iron tanks and all the necessary apparatus to kill and cut 600 to 800 hogs a day. There are 5,000 or 6,000 hogs in the county this season, as good as in the State. The tobacco factory is 75 by 140 feet, frame, with stone basement, two stories above, in complete order—capacity to handle 1,000,000 pounds tobacco—a good frame dwelling of 6 rooms attached. The above property can be purchased at a low price. If not sold, will be rented. For particulars apply to W. B. WOODRUFF, or myself, Henderson, Ky. JOHN FUNK. no8 dtJaIeuSu

FOR SALE—TOBACCO FACTORY—With steam power—cheap—everything in complete running order—capable of turning out 1,200 lbs per day. Also a No. 1 Dayton cutter. Address P. O. Box 110 Parkersburg, W. Va. no6 d3*

FOR SALE—WOOD—I wish to sell about 1,200 cords of wood in the tree, 4 miles from the city. Apply to me, on Breckinridge street, No. 134. WM. J. RORARDS. no2 d5

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LANDS—A valuable meadow and grazing farm, containing 327 acres, within a few miles of Louisville, for sale as a whole or in quantities to suit purchasers. About one-third of the tract is fairly cleared and in cultivation, and is a good yielding farm, and is well adapted to the purpose for which it is being sold. [illegible] Jefferson county. The rest is timbered and sufficiently of the timber for the growth of grass and is now well set and ready for grazing. The whole of it is admirably adapted to the production of hay, which article [illegible] Louisville. [illegible] acres of [illegible] county, Ky., [illegible] and the land is also well adapted to the growth of the cereals. It will be sold altogether or in quantities to suit purchasers. For all particulars, and terms of sale, apply to T. [illegible] Office of [illegible], Barrett & Briggs, 186 Fifth street. [illegible]

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Two large and one small nicely furnished rooms to let, with board, on reasonable terms, at No. 184, southeast corner Fifth and Green. no8 d3*